THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 143

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " " per week : : : : : 25
" " per copy : : : : : : 3
To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 3
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square	one insertion : : : : : :	$1 50
"	each additional insertion :	75
"	one week : : : : : : :	4 00
"	two weeks : : : : : : :	6 00
"	three weeks : : : : : : :	7 00
"	one month : : : : : : :	9 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

☞ Inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are low enough, current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year :	$5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each :	4 00

Favorably in advance.

DIRECTORY
Of First Class Business Houses
OF MEMPHIS.

Mercer, Ware & Talley, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 14 Main street.

Eastland, Lloyd & Gilbert, Queensware, 32 Main street.

Gayoso Savings Institute, 1 Madison st. John C. Lanier, President.

H. Wettier & Co, Hardware, 13 a 15 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 36 Madison.

H. A. Littleton & Co, Insurance Agency, 21 Madison street.

J. Gumbinger, Optician and Jeweler, 352 Main street.

J. G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 347 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, Druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

McLahon & Oils, St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 43 Madison street.

M'Caffrey & Cornelius, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 second street.

M. J. Rosser, Grocer and Cotton Factor, 358 Main street.

Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No, 293 Main street.

Partee, Stribee & Co, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

Priest Yeatman, Produce, No 11 Monroe st. ext.

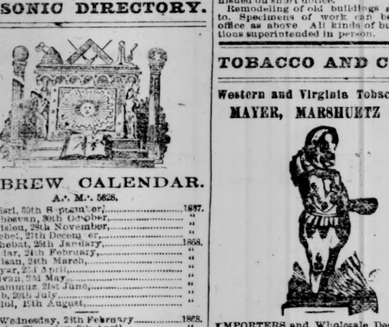
Robeson, Sneed & Co., Fashionable Clothiers, 305 Main street.

R. A. Moon, Cotton Factor, No. 276 Front street.

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance agents, 11 Madison street.

Worsham House, C B Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 25th September,	1867.
1st Khesvan, 30th October,	"
1st Kislev, 29th November,	"
1st Tebeth, 29th December,	"
1st Shebat, 28th January,	1868.
1st Adar, 27th February,	"
1st Nisan, 28th March,	"
1st Eyar, 27th April,	"
1st Sivan, 26th May,	"
1st Tammuz, 25th June,	"
1st Ab, 25th July,	"
1st Elul, 24th August,	"
Ash Wednesday, 26th February,	1868.
Monday Thursday, 9th April,	"
Good Friday, 10th April,	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April,	"
Ascension, 21st May,	"
Pentecost, 31st May,	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	

jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 163. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 318. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. —A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. R. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 287. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; F. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 266. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Bailie, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. George Mollerus, 32d, W. M.; S. K. Fuller, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLAR.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 6. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.
204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday in July of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MYSTICAL Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mollerus, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Fuller, 32d, Thrice-L.·. —, Sec.·.

CALVARY Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th.; No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; N. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.—h, 30th.; No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.·.; William Y. Croft, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

R. P. WALT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
No. 198 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. dec17

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Stair Material, Building and Framing Lumber of all kinds, stained Oak and Walnut, dress. Planing and surfacing all sizes of Lumber out of the Rough. Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW
DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,
OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed and the work is done. mas

THOS. R. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

ANTHONY HOUSE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
HENRY & BOTSFORD, Proprietors.
Good Fare and Careful Attention.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. C. B. NORRIS,
OCULIST.
Cures all Kinds of Sore Eyes.
Office in Bethell Block, up-stairs. Entrance on Main street. jan1m w

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov8 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 318, Main street. dec8 tf

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

HINSON & SMITH
DENTISTS,
No. 233 Main Street
CLAY BUILDING.
S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson. apl nov22 dawly

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus Block. nov8

GEO W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT A. HATCHER,
Late of Lauderdale, Miss. Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, PIKE & ADAMS,
Little Rock, Ark. 293 Main st., Memphis.
L H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Courts. Collections promptly made. mh8 tf

Architect and Engineer,
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.
OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. H. MCCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
317 Second Street.
PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.
Churches and other buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov20 tu

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. m21

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.
THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.
The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.
Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.
PRIZES ALL CASH.
There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.
Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.
One-half the Tickets are Prizes.
Prizes paid on day of purchase.
Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.
Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.
Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 105 Jefferson street.

ROBERT A. MOON,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission or selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. mc6

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

Christian Bruner,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, Tenn., before S. W. Mitchell, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of January, A.D., 1868, at 12 o'clock m.

Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of January, A.D. 1868.

J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, W. D. of Tenn.
By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
jan10 1t

NOTICE.

THE Nonconnah Turnpike Company and Wolf River Pike Company will hold their Annual Meeting on the 6th January, 1868, at Doyel Pearson's.

D. G. JAMES, President.
DOYEL PEARSON, Secretary.
December 25, 1867. dec25 1w*

Guardian Notice.

In the County Court of Shelby County.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: At the February Term of the County Court of Shelby county, I shall ask to be appointed Guardian for the minor heirs of Mrs. Mary Ann Land, deceased, to-wit: Mary Ella, Langley, John Ay lett and Sarah Virginia Land, children of the aforesaid Mary Ann Land, deceased; said children being residents of the city of Memphis, Shelby county.

ja7 lawtw A. J. O'NEIL.

STARTLING.

We have met with some statements recently, in regard to the operation of that system of highway robbery, the cotton-tax, that have startled us, and ought to startle every just and honest man in the Northern States.

The first is from '*The League*,' a Journal established for the advocacy of free trade, in New York. That paper says:

The following has been sent to us from a reliable source, from Mobile:

Statement showing the loss upon ninety bales cotton grown in Panola county, Miss., and sold in Mobile, 15th October, 1867.

Ninety bales weight 46,064 lbs., @16.....	$7,372 96
Expenses of 2½ cents per lb., Internal Revenue tax, fees of Revenue officer. Freight $1 00 per bale. Commission, insurance and other charges in Mobile; rope, bagging, etc.....	2 761 80
	$4,6 8 16
Wages of 30 laborers at $15 per annum..	5,250 00
Loss, exclusive of interest, rent of plantation, wear and tear o. machinery; expenses of cattle, horses and mules; private account, etc.....	641 81

Three bales to the hand, as it is called, is a fair average in that part of the country; it being light, sandy soil. Although the labor of the farm is completed, the Freedmen's Bureau will enforce the contract as for the whole year, from January 1, 1867. The cotton all opened at once.

India has 10,000 miles of railroad nearly completed—labor there is two or three cents a day—Imagine the condition to which cotton planting at the South will be reduced—will its cultivation not be abandoned?

The next is a communication which appears in the *National Intelligencer*. It is long, but we cannot find in it a paragraph that our readers would be willing for us to omit. It is the most astounding statement of facts that we have ever read, and ought, of itself alone, to insure the utter damnation of the Jacobin party. We shall give it without further comment.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—THE COTTON TAX.

It is impossible for a non-resident to appreciate the condition of the South. The people themselves, feeling present calamities heavily, and each year developing new and unexpected insolvencies all showing more general depreciation, are but beginning to realize by degrees the extent, universality, and permanence of their penetration.

In the older and more settled portions of the country, the margin of profits before the war was narrow, as was evidenced by the constant tide of emigration. The planter who did not emigrate was compelled, from time to time, to sell negroes to keep up his operations, and although he lived very closely, usually died in debt. The demand for labor in the newer and more fertile lands of the West alone prevented slave property from becoming valueless.

During the war, all previous accumulations of capital and the income of four years were swept away. No banks were left, nor money in the hands of individuals. Peace came one month too late for a cotton crop in 1865; so five years of expenditure without an income passed away. With astonishing energy the people addressed themselves to work in the year 1866; but the season was the worst since the famous bad year, 1816. The upland crops were cut off by excessive early rains, followed by late droughts. The alluvial lands were overflowed, and the Texas crop destroyed by the worm. The sixth year passed away, with no recuperation.

With renewed hope and energy, the crop of 1867 was prepared for. The credit of planters and commission merchants was strained to its utmost tension. On the river bottoms the crop was again destroyed early in Texas, again by the worm. On the uplands, generally, the season was favorable, and I propose to give a brief history of success in Middle and Southern Georgia.

My own case is the best I have ever made. The season was very favorable. (Two intelligent planters both happened to make the same remark in my hearing. "I am over fifty, and this is the best crop I ever saw.") The stock of mules and tools replenished and in fine order; the laborers in good spirits, and working as well as they ever did. I applied fertilizers liberally, and the season exactly suited them. The crop realized my expectations. Besides wheat, corn, etc., I had two hundred and thirty acres in cotton, and the crop was one hundred and twenty-six bales, averaging four hundred and twenty seven pounds. Reduced to full hands my working force was nineteen hands, with eleven mules. I had to pay for fertilizers, however, out of the proceeds of the two hundred and twenty-six bales. My crop averaged between six and seven bales to the hand; after paying for fertilizers, to about five bales.

This was all I hoped for, and vastly better than could be counted on again of an average season. The average crop of the county (Wilkes county, Georgia,) was two and one fourth bales to the hand.

Now for the pecuniary results. The aggregate value of the entire crop was $5750. The direct money expenditure for making it, tax included, $5080, leaving a nominal profit of $770. The cotton tax was $1525.

The nominal profit, however, was not real. I paid out for mules, tools, and ditching, something over $1100, not included in the foregoing estimate. The depreciation in prices of everything swallows up this investment, and makes my real loss between $500 and $1000 by the year's planting operations. In other words, the stock in its improved condition, and the crop, if sold and expenses paid out of the proceeds, would not place me on 1st January, 1868, in *statu quo* occupied 1st January, 1867. Moreover, in estimating expenses, I have not included interest on capital invested in land and stock, nor anything for deterioration of land. I drew no supplies for home consumption, except such as are included in the statement above.

Such was the end of *success*, in a particular case, in 1867, the seventh year, in the most favored part of the South, the rich alluvial lands of the West failure was general and total. On the uplands, in the sections favored with good seasons, the average crop was between two and three bales to the hand. My own average, after paying for fertilizers, was nearly or quite five bales to the hand. Yet I am worse off by planting, notwithstanding the most favorable conditions of season, labor, utensils, fertilizers, and management, than if I had let it alone and been idle.

There is food for reflection in this history of a year's operations in cotton planting. If success impoverished me, what must have been the effect of comparative failure here and actual failure in the West? The general result can best be read in the anxious faces of planters, merchants, freedmen and the people of all classes and conditions.

It will be observed that my average cotton tax per acre of cotton was $5 75, and that while my nominal profit was $770, and real loss was between $500 and $1000, the tax was $1525. This brings me to more particular comment on the operation of the cotton tax; and I call attention, first to its *multiplicity*.

1. The general crop pays its tax.

2. The increase yield by the application of fertilizers pays without any allowance.

3. The expense of weighing and tagging is paid by the producer separately.

4. There is then a tax for selling it.

5. There is then a tax on the *income* derived from it.

6. If the planter had any *old cotton* held over in addition to the fall of prices, he is to pay on the income derived from it, as if just made. This may be considered the result of a sort of nice and theoretical scrutiny into the law; but it is practically true, nevertheless. I know more than one case of the sort. One gentleman, whose crop of 1866 did not pay expenses, had $488 to pay as income in 1866, his cotton having been held over from former years. This fact was pointed to him. The taxation which called forth Sidney Smith's humorous description was a bagatelle to this.

Consider some of the other features of this tax:

1. It is purely *sectional*. The tax on agricultural products is *exclusively* on articles that are *exclusively* Southern, viz: on cotton, tobacco, sugar, molasses; even on turpentine. Nor can it be replied that this is a mere difference in the *mode* of collecting the tax, for

2. It is *cumulative*. After paying this all other taxes paid by any one else anywhere in this country remain to be paid, including the very income derived from the cotton itself, besides the expenses incident to the peculiar mode—so mode does not explain it.

3. It is *taxation without representation*. Nor can it be replied that it bears alike on the represented and unrepresented. It bears exclusively on the latter. Not a dollar of this tax is paid by a man who has a voice in laying it.

4. In *mode*, the tax has no power of adjustment, no accommodation, and no mercy. It has no relation whatever to the expense of production. It does not rise nor fall in any proportion to the season, the character of the labor, or the price.

Again, there is no deduction of income before its operation begins. The bearing on the negro labor, or white, is such that he pays a heavy tax on one hundred dollars gross income, or less, while others pay nothing on one thousand nett.

5. The *partiality* of the tax. It bears no proportion to means of payment, or to the value of the commodity. Cotton, which it costs twenty cents to produce on the poorest land, pays as much as that produced at fifteen or ten cents on the best. The poorest stained uplands pay the same tax as the best Orleans or the long stapled Sea Island.

There is no tax, even at the South, on rice, wheat, corn, or stock raising.

To one familiar with the principles of taxation—State or Federal, or in foreign countries—and especially with the Constitution of the Constitution, all these features are entirely unfamiliar. But its other features pale before the one we shall name last, viz:

THE PERCENTAGE OF TAXATION.

Bearing in mind that the tax of ten per cent. upon nett income, and on that only, when it exceeded a certain sum, was regarded excessive and repealed, what principle can sustain this tax? The percentage has a fabulous sound, and would be regarded as incredible if unsustained by facts and figures. In my own case, the nominal nett income was $770—the tax, $1925—which is about 175 per cent. of what was nominally left me. Such is its relation to income; now for its relation to principal:

Were all the capital employed in the production, in my case, sold to-day to ascertain the value, the tax would be *over fifteen per cent. on the principal.*

And this is an extreme case of success. While writing this communication I was called out to attend a public sale. Such land as mine sold at from $2 to $3 25 per acre. My average tax was $5 75 per acre of cotton—the best acres paid over $15.

The freedmen on my place had a joint interest in the crop. The average tax of a full hand was $16; of a woman, $10 50. One man, Elijah, with several in family, paid $57 50 as his share. Elijah has none of this world's goods, except his children, and their bedding. Another honest fellow, Reuben, one of the best and most faithful hands I ever knew, with a wife and seven children (perhaps a baby more), the oldest too small to plow, pays out of his ample income—how much? $27 50 tax, leaving him for general family purposes $125. I am sorry for Reuben, and have helped him as much as possible; but my own means are too stinted to help much. These are not theoretical or speculative views of the cotton tax. Its operation converts my success into failure, and strips me of all my earnings, so that if dependent only (as most planters are) on that source of income, I should be penniless. It strips also the value of my land, by destroying its annual profits. But in Reuben's case it presses on the means of subsistence, wrenches the very shoes from the feet of his children, the clothes from their backs, the meat from their teeth. The hardship is cruel and inexpressible. It is impossible for the black men to maintain *the old slavery standard* of comfort. If you say I paid too little, what did I have left? No. Strike the nominal balance, and the Government got the lion's share, even in my case. Strike the real balance, and it got all. In very many cases it gets all the man could scrape together of his own means, and the additional amount he was able to borrow. It is the confiscation of his income and his credit.

Do not discredit these things because they are strange. They are true, and I have many to tell.

At the state, county and corporation taxes I have paid in my life before the war (and I had paid for fifteen years), were less than this one form of the cotton tax. Elijah's tax this year was greater than my average State tax when adjoining over 2,000 acres of land and sixty negroes, besides other property.

The property of Wilkes county before the war was estimated on the tax book at $8,293,000 (say in 1859) in gold. In 1867, in greenbacks, at $1,502,000. Now it would not exceed $1,000,000 in greenbacks, for the depreciation since April, 1867, has been one-third.

Now, observe the following fact:

The cotton tax alone amounts to *five and a half per cent. of the assessed property* of the county, whether occupied in its culture of cotton or not, and probably to twelve per cent. of that expressly so occupied.

Had the same rate of tax been levied before the war on the property of the county as it then stood, the extraordinary result would have been this—that the tax of Wilkes county would have exceeded the tax actually levied on the whole State of Georgia! I speak to the point of truth and soberness. It is the tax which is wild, not the account given of it. Imagine a British statesman, with his budget, considering this tax.

When repealed, the operation of the repealing law should be retroactive, to cover the crop of 1868. The reasons for repeal at all apply to retroactive repeal in their full force. Perhaps the most appropriate and specific reason for repeal which can be addressed to those who passed the act is to be found, not in any general argument on its original merits, but in the great change of circumstances since its passage, for which change the act itself makes no provision. When the act was passed, the price of the staple was about thirty cents per pound, gross. In the interval between the passage of the act and its practical operation on the crop of 1866, the gross price has fallen to an average of fifteen cents. This, however, does not express the real change of circumstances as related to taxation.

The net value over the cost of production when the tax act was passed, as compared with the net value now, furnishes the true ratio of capacity to bear taxation. The net value at that time may have been fifteen cents; now the net excess is nothing. The cotton tax of 1867 comes out of no profit; it is merely a tax *dry as*, based on no income, but in its operation a sort of penalty for planting the thing.

It cannot be believed that Congress intended the law to operate so oppressively. The law made no provision for the emergency which has arisen; but the emergency is before us. If, with present lights, Congress would not pass the law, it has the present lights to guide its action in repeal.

If not retrospective, then the worst off and the most honest planters are left without relief—those who were unable to hold their cotton—those who were determined to meet their obligations. The repealing law should refund to the producer of the crop of 1867, who is the party paying the tax, either in fact or by allowance made. If it be asked, "What, then, will the South pay?" the answer is, "It will pay on the same basis as other sections of the country." To the argument that the consumer, not the producer, pays the tax, we have but one sentence of reply, viz: that this is not true, *when competition among sellers is as great as among buyers of cotton.*

We have spoken of the smallness of the margin of profit in former times. The present of the South is distinguished from the past by these features: 1. Loss of capital. 2. Fewer laborers, women and boys not working. 3. Less efficiency of labor. 4. Lands worse worn, fencing down, ditches filled, buildings dilapidated, inferior stock, inferior tools, gin-houses, screws, etc. 5. Fewer, as well as worse, horses and mules. 6. Increased difficulty in raising hogs. 7. Higher prices of all sorts of supplies and means of production. 8. After payment of expenses, lower prices of cotton in gold.

These things show that we have no capacity to bear increased burdens of taxation. The old slavery standard of living cannot be maintained for white or black. In calculating for the freedmen I employ for the year 1868, I am alarmed, as well at their prospects as my own. I have doubted seriously whether to plant at all, and do so with hesitation, as much for others' sake as my own.

If the action of Congress be punitive, it is partial, unjust, and as operative on their friends as on the worst of rebels. Many fearfully hard cases could be narrated. The future looks gloomier than the present or past. The depreciation in the value of products has already reduced real estate to a very low ebb—lower at every sale. Like the Egyptians in the years of famine, we are bought up. First our money goes, then our cattle, then our lands, and finally we are left not already, white and black, under the foregoing exhibit—which can be abundantly verified—merely slaves of the Government? There has been no confiscation but the confiscation of slave property? And, under the name of taxation, are we not *worked on our own lands*—both virtually confiscated, our lands and ourselves?

A planter, whose success was remarkable, in South western Georgia, told me, after careful computation, that he would make a deed of his place to the Government—he taking the tax, and the Government the net profits. Since that time he has found that he well might exchange places, as his loss by success will probably reach $2000.

The unrepresented South, in its occasional and informal way, presents the points of her situation to the representatives of another section. One half the world knows not how the other half lives. Do justice. Let at least taxation bear alike on both sections, and let us have confidence, rather than tax us beyond endurance and give us charity. Do you suppose that charity can distribute as wisely and well as compensated industry? Can poverty and exhaustion bear a tax on gross principal which wealth and plenty cannot bear on nett income? The parallel of this tax cannot be found in any civilized country under the sun. It has sponged up more than all the nett profit of the industry engaged in cotton producing for the year. Its operation upon the North must shortly be as disastrous as in the South, and it will lead to results most disproportionate to the revenue derived from it. It comes home to the Northern people with more powerful weight than even the political and social evils which burden them—not because they are so fond of money, but because subsistence is the first of wants. Could the statistics of the South be published they would astound the country, the world, and even herself.

What is wanting in the appeal to the justice of the North for the retroactive repeal of this tax against an unrepresented people? In the name of justice and humanity—in the name of a suffering people—in the name of Reuben and Elijah, and their fellow-freedmen, reduced by freedom below the comforts of slaves—in the name of the Constitution and of expediency, let "all duties, imposts and excise be uniform throughout the United States." Nothing else is wanting if the sense of justice be not. So, at least, we shall continue to think, until from the statutes of Turkey, or some other power in or out of Christendom, some parallel instances of persistent taxation be exhibited, not on some trivial or unimportant production, but on the leading staples of a great country.

And let not the miserable subterfuge be pleaded that the tax is uniform throughout the United States, and the Constitution kept, when every product taxed is purely sectional in its production. The plea is too pitiful.

January 8, 1868. SENTINEL.

INSURANCE.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 18 Madison Street,
Knickerbocker Building.

Combined Cash Assets, - - $30 800,000.

WE have the pleasure of presenting to the notice of our friends the following array of Insurance Capital, unsurpassed in amount and reliability by any Insurance Agencies in this country:

International Insurance Co., assets.....	$ 1,400,000
Continental Insurance Co., assets.....	1,700,000
Astor Insurance Co., assets.....	400,000
Fulton Insurance Co., assets.....	500,000
North American Insurance Co., assets,	400,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.—Gold, assets.....	17,000,000
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., assets....	3,000,000

ja12

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison Street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 2d instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam. Fain,
James Wolfarth,	R. Leslie,
C. P. Norris,	W. A. Gwyn,
L. Howes,	G. W. Mcfarn,
B. Wills,	C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer,	N. S. Forrest,
Jacob Weller,	M. De Bevoise.
	Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President.....	G. W. McCANN.
Vice Presidents.....	R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....	BEN MAY.
Treasurer.....	F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In,	$250,000
Surplus Assets,	$105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley, William Dean,
Charles T. Morris, John C. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph, Franklin Hopkins,
Wm. H. Cathcart, Richard Bonder,
Geo. A. Coleman, D. T. Morton,
Chas. Boog, Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jas. T. Randolph, Robert Ashcroft,
John S. Gilman, John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood, Caleb B. Hynes,
A. H. Schulz, Alfred Ray.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
oct18 tf 270½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.

S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct22 daw tf

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. McDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.

jy10 tf

INSURANCE.
Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.
Assets..... $3,755,503 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,
Assets..... $1,002,706 63

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.
Assets..... $1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital..... $500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Excess.

Total Losses Paid, : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank.....	$515,886 20
Bonds and Mortgages.....	2,46 99 00
Mortgage Bonds.....	605,550 00
Bank Stock.....	1,209,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities.....	1,984,308 88
	$4,650,938 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted.....	377,668 46
Net assets.....	$4,273,269 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

H. A. LITTLETON & CO., Agents.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Trust Deed executed to me on the 26th day of June, 1866, by Joseph M. Tighe, and duly registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 67, pp. 2 pages 101 and 105, for the purpose of paying the debt therein mentioned, I will on

Thursday the 20th day of February, 1868,

in front of the Law Court room in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate to wit: certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, being Lot No. (51) fifty-one as designated on the plan of Dr. Shelby's subdivision of lands in the U. S. Civil District of said county and state, together with all of the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The title to said property is believed to be good, but I will sell and convey only as Trustee. Equity of redemption waived. Sale between 12 and 4 o'clock p.m.

Purchaser will be required to make a deposit of fifty dollars at time of purchase, as an earnest of his intention to comply with terms of sale.

JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.
LOGWOOD & PEYTON, Attorneys. ja19dx

COTTON -- COMMISSION
GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!
No. 3 PROMENADE STREET,
Elliott Block - MEMPHIS, TENN.
W. P. WRIGHT,
Storage, Forwarding and
General Commission Merchant.
Head-Quarters for Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Wheat, Flour, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Lime, and Produce Generally. Also, Cement and Plaster.
☞ Cash for Cash only, consequently at lowest prices.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEER, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 13 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas
ohn E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. E. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive Committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

IS THERE HOPE OF RELIEF?

The Lynchburg *Republican* lately said:

The white people of Virginia, and, in fact, of all of these ten States, will defeat negro constitutions if they can, but it is well known that this can only be accomplished in Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, and possibly in Georgia. In no other State can the white vote beat the negro vote, nor is it certain that it can be done in the four States named. The other States, therefore, are doomed to fall under negro rule; *and the present Congress is totally unscrupulous, and bent on accomplishing all their revolutionary and lawless ends, it is hardly to be doubted that that body will so amend the present reconstruction laws as to override anything our white people may do to save themselves from similar disaster and ruin.* These being unquestionable deductions in the case, it follows as a fact, which is patent to the *Intelligencer* and every Conservative mind at the North, that the whole responsibility of arresting this outrage, and preventing this enormity, devolves upon the President of the United States and the Democratic party of the North! Do they intend to stand still and see all the institutions of this country overthrown by the lawless acts of a lawless Congress and a revolutionary party? Do they intend to permit Thad. Stevens and Sumner to convert ten States of this Union into free negro colonies, fill the halls of Congress with fifty Radical negro delegates from the ten States, and thus perpetuate their power over the Government by processes outside the Constitution? Do they intend to permit this Congress and the Radical party to defeat them in the next Presidential election and in the next Congress by the use of free negro ballots in the South?

To which the *National Intelligencer* replied:

We do not hesitate to say that one and all of the usurping military chiefs of the South that have passed beyond the express letter of the unconstitutional and despotic edicts of Congress should have been removed—should now be removed, and their places be supplied by Generals who regard the Constitution, national law, common law, and statutes equitably construed. There is no line of duty that compares with that of administering Government in consistence with equal and exact justice in the eye of the law and in the forum of conscience. This should be done, regardless of threats and of personal consequences. The South is permeated by officials of the Freedmen's Bureau and other military subordinates, most of whom owe their official existence to the arbitrary, corrupt, profligate, and unscrupulous Stanton. They are what he used to term "his Birrons, or order of nobility," that moved at his beck. These have intimidated white men from registering under the reconstruction acts by threats of prosecution, or actual prosecution and persecution of some sort. They have countenanced endless negro frauds upon the registry and in the elections. They have connived at the arming of negroes and the disarming of whites. They have overlooked negro outrages, and often attributed them to whites. We do not hesitate to say that where negro armed terrorism has prevailed these little military despots should have been held accountable, and removed. The chief satraps should have reported concerning them to Gen. Grant, who has the only power in the premises to enforce justice. By the fiats and the hand of the petty military myrmidons the whites of the South have been put under the political bondage of the blacks.

The Chief Satraps have never disapproved anything that has been done by their subordinates, that had for its object to force the people of the South to submit to negro supremacy. General GRANT formally and explicitly approved of all the antics of SHERIDAN and SICKLES, and protested against SHERIDAN'S removal, in the lofty tone of a superior admonishing a subordinate. There is no hope that the President will interfere, in the matter of the government of the Provinces, any more than that he will help the disfranchised white men of his own State to regain their rights as freemen. It is as useless to expect one as the other. Whatever encouragement he may hold out, or be said to hold out, to us, is delusive. He cannot help us if he would, and would not if he could. Our disfranchisement is due to him, and not to BROWNLOW or the men who use BROWNLOW to further their selfish purposes, as shrewd and crafty men always use one who takes counsel only of his passions.

The *Intelligencer* adds:

Let us ask the Lynchburg *Virginian* if the people of the North will not duly vote with a will in covering with shameful defeat the negro party at the late elections? Let us say that perhaps a quarter of a million of men voted the Republican or Radical ticket for the last time in 1867. The majority will be doubly emphatic and decisive another year. The white people of this country will never let any man go into the Presidential chair by the unconstitutional votes of an Africanized South. If Africans, or their paltry number of base white allies, get into Congress by climbing up some other way than a constitutional one, the white people of the North will decree their expulsion. The mass of Northern white men have sternly declared against Southern Africanized control of the Government by acting in connection with what may, by a possibility, still continue class monopoly States of the North. The people of the North who have sternly decreed against negro suffrage there, will never submit to a control of the general Government by the Africanized Southern States. The tyrants and demagogues in Congress who are forwarding the imposture and usurpation may as well understand this now as to recklessly risk what may befall them in popular wrath at another day. Our readers will remember that the *Intelligencer* early in 1867 prophesied the utter defeat of the corrupt, profligate, and usurping Radical party in the elections of that year. We fearlessly challenge events to do other than to indorse our present prediction as to a more general and disastrous rout of rotten Radicalism in 1868.

We do not doubt that the days of Radicalism are numbered; and that in the fall of 1868 the Democratic party will sweep the Northern States from the lakes to the Susquehanna and Ohio. But the desperate miscreants who have the powers both of legislation and government in their hands, and whose behests the President obeys, will die game. They have already declared by formal resolution that they will take no backward step in the matter of reconstruction. They have voted that a majority of those who may vote upon the question of adopting or rejecting the Constitutions framed for the Southern States shall determine the question, and that these may at the same time elect members of Congress. This secures the readmission into the Union of all the reconstructed States, and fastens upon all of them negro suffrage and negro supremacy. *How* can a Democratic Congress afterwards rid them of this curse? And if it can be done at all, can it be effected without all the horrors of a servile war? Whether with or without commotion, it must at last be done, for the domination of the negro and the subjugation of the white man can only be temporary. If relief can come no other way, it will come through revolution. When, no man can say; but the causes that are to produce that revolution in each State are actively at work, and it is inevitable. Aided and bounded on by the Freedmen's Bureau and illiterate missionaries giving mischievous counsel, the poor devils cursed with a freedom for which they are not fit, have drawn a broad line of demarcation between themselves and those not of their race and colour, until every where in the South the negro, armed and organized, is the open enemy of the white man, and one or the other must go under in the struggle. Ignorant as Hottentots, and swollen and inflated with an absurd self importance, stupidly serving as the tools of small squads of adventurers, to enable these to fatten like parasitic vermin on the body of the State, these poor devils are courting and forcing on a contest which will inevitably end in their extermination: and it is a melancholy reflection that there is no other escape than this for the white men of the South from the wretched condition to which Congressional villainy has doomed them. The days of the future are dark for us all, and Hope turns away her face from us; for it is to be feared that the ills which now afflict us are as nothing to those that are to come. We cannot avert the coming ills by concessions or obsequious submission. By these we shall but reap dishonour as well as calamity. We have fought for our independence, as we had a right to do. We have failed, as the right has often failed before. We are not ashamed of the cause for which we fought. Let us now show that we can endure and wait; not defiantly but patiently; not insolently but resolutely and manfully; and let fortune and the tyranny of the bad and base do their worst.

CARRYING WEAPONS.

There are always some laws in a Commonwealth that are imprudent and unwise; but none is more so than that one which disarms every man who obeys the law out of respect and reverence for it, and leaves him at the mercy of every vagabond and ruffian who care nothing about the law, if he can escape punishment for violating it.

The law of the State of Tennessee against carrying weapons, disarms lawabiding men, and leaves every negro and every white ruffian to go about with impunity, loaded down with murderous weapons. If the police can break open the doors of a gaming house or brothel, to levy black mail, why can they not, on suspicion, search men whom there is good reason to suspect of being armed.

We obey the law. We carry no weapons. Hundreds of gentlemen in the city are in the same manner obedient to the law; and in their name WE DEMAND that the law which we obey shall be enforced against others. If a magistrate breaks it, let him be made the first example. In the account given of the affray in which Judge LEONARD of the County Court was the other day an actor, it is stated that he drew and endeavoured to use a pistol. By having it on his person he was guilty of an indictable misdemeanour, under the law, of which and the public peace he is a conservator, and should therefore be the last man to violate it. We demand, in the name of the law-abiding men of the city, that this violator of the law which he is sworn to support, shall be arrested and punished.

We do not know Judge LEONARD. Of course we speak out of no ill-will towards *him* personally. We speak of the case because it is *one of* open violation of law by a sworn magistrate; and because a law which disarms part of the citizens, to *put* them at the mercy of others, is itself a crime. Sometime since, we stated, upon information, that the Judge of another Court was the President of a Loyal League of negroes, to whose meetings every black man was, by the by-laws, required to go armed. Either let the law against carrying weapons be enforced, or let it be repealed. The Supreme Court of the State long ago decided it constitutional; although the Legislature has just as much power to prohibit having possession of a pan, lest one should possibly write a libel, or be guilty of contempt with it,—that is to say, just no right at all.

But it is the law, nevertheless, and law-abiding men obey it, and are disarmed, while the doctrine of impulsive insanity rages; and they demand, or they have a right to demand, that those who do not obey the law shall be punished. Nor are we to be understood as *justifying* the practice of carrying concealed weapons; but only as asserting the legal *right* to do it,—a point settled to the contrary. We do *not* approve of the practice. It would be a bad one, if general; but when one man goes armed, knowing that others do not, it *should* be a thing to be ashamed of.

PACIFIC RAILROAD PROGRESS.

The telegraph announces the completion of the twenty seventh section, (of twenty miles each), that is to say, that five hundred and forty miles west from the Missouri river at Omaha have been opened for travel and freight. A distance of ten miles more will carry the rails to the summit of the Black Hills, the highest range of the Rocky Mountains. The work will not be suspended during the winter. Blacklaying cannot be done to advantage while the ground is frozen, but blasting and grading can be, and an army of men under intelligent leadership will be kept steadily at work. A review of the work accomplished within the year 1867 would be the best illustration of the energy and *vim* for which the American people are justly proverbial. The commercial aspect of this national railway line is concisely presented in the recent report of the Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, who says:

"On the completion of our Pacific Railway, and the development of our steam communication with Asia, San Francisco and New York will be nearer than London to a large number of Asiatic ports, both in time and distance, even with the advantage of the abbreviated Suez canal. Measuring from San Francisco our superior advantage on the score of distance reaches across the Pacific, and extends around the Peninsula to a point between Singapore and Senang; starting from New York, our local advantage reaches beyond the Phillippine Islands, finding the point of equalization with British transit somewhere between Manilla and Sangapore, and as to Melbourne, the commercial metropolis of Australia, London loses, in comparison with San Francisco, 3379 miles, and in comparison with New York, 379 miles. These facts must lead to important results. They indicate a probable monopoly of the carrying trade of the Pacific by American bottoms. * * * The control of the Eastern trade is at present, what it was in the past, the basis of commercial ascendency."

This Central Pacific Railroad, to the building of which by Government aid, he secession of the Southern States removed all obstacles, has had much more to do with the late war and our present calamities, than any one imagines. The secret motive of Mr. DOUGLAS, for making territories out of the region then unsettled by white men and the title to which was in the Indians, now known as Kansas and Nebraska, was to secure a route for the Pacific railway; that should carry it from Chicago, instead of St. Louis. The latter city was then labouring with might and main, as were the Missouri members of Congress, and all others whom they could control, in favour of a route from St. Louis, midway between the Central, as it is now called, and the Southern route of the 35th parallel. The advocates of the St. Louis and the Memphis and Fort Smith routes thus played into the hands of those of the Chicago route; and as soon as the absence of Southern members, and the war, gave the opportunity, the means of the people of all the States were used to build a road on the longest, worst and most costly route across the Continent. The road is simply a gigantic JOB.

We said to the Southern States, in the Charleston Convention, in 185-, that to prove to the Northern members of Congress that the Southern route was the shortest, the cheapest, the best, and on the very line of the trade-winds, was to present to them the strongest inducements *not* to permit the road to be constructed on that line; and we warned them that Congress never would give any government aid to the building of a road upon it.

The melancholy truth is, that many of the leaders in the North *wanted* the South to secede, in order to be able to carry out schemes by means of Congressional legislation, for the aggrandizement of the North and themselves, which they could not carry out while the Southern States had their representation in Congress. They succeeded in preventing any adjustment of the difficulties, when Secession would have been an ignominious failure, if they had let those States alone which first seceded, to repent of their folly at their leisure; and the Central Pacific Railroad is one of the big *jobs*, for which half a million lives were sacrificed and a debt of four thousand million dollars contracted, and crimes enough perpetrated to damn a world. Everything is a job at Washington. There are always votes for sale there; and the Government has become so utterly corrupt as to be a disgrace to civilization. The extremities of the country are as corrupt as the heart. Politics, everywhere, are jobbery, trafficking for office, using powers for private purposes, speculation, extortion, cliques and combinations and 'rings.' The whole body politic is diseased; Rome in its decadence was not more completely the prey of the wolves of faction, that these United States at the end of less than a hundred years.

NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

We have received from a distinguished citizen of Arkansas the following letter, and as we entirely concur with the writer, we publish it, to call the attention of the Central Conservative Committee of Tennessee, to the subject. If the Conservative Press of Louisville will assist in the matter, we should suppose that it would not be difficult for Louisville to be selected as the place for holding the Convention. It is quite time that the Conservative men of the South were taking some measures to act in concert, and at least, by the moral force of an expression of their feelings, intentions and opinions, to assure, not the Jacobin majority in Congress, but the honest yeomanry of the Northern States, of their loyalty and good faith, while they protest against negro supremacy and the innumerable villainies of reconstruction.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 10, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I noticed in the last *Appeal*, some meeting had been held in Georgia favoring the holding of a Convention by the Conservative party at Louisville, 22d February next. I think this is a good idea. The party disgraced their convention, and mature and put forth a plan upon which to operate together. As it is now, each State is following its own course, and there is no concert of action at all. I fear I think, however, the 22d February is too near at hand—say about 15th March next. I wish you would consider of this, and urge it up if you agree.

The *Pan-African* Convention now *sitteth*, and of all the disgraceful farces you ever saw it is here at us and on us.

A GRATIFYING evidence that Mr. Stanton has lost nothing of his prompt and methodical business habits during his enforced retirement, is supplied in the fact that one of his first acts yesterday was to draw three accumulated arrears of his stipend.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

True; having lost everything like self-respect and the respect of others, it is well he clings to something—he has not lost his love for money. It is thought that the stimulating motive for descending to such a depth as to submit to be reinstated under the circumstances, was to obtain back pay, during his suspension, which he would thereby be entitled legally to receive. It was the money he was after, for he certainly has gained no honor in the transaction. Such a Senate cannot whitewash him so as to conceal the streaks of meanness. A sum like $3000 was not to be left out in the cold, when his palm was itching and his pocket gaping. He presents a sorry spectacle to the world, and would now make a capital figure for caricaturists, with Grant sneaking under his coat-tail. Harper ought to have his *nasty* pencil at work, that has been devoted to scurrility, and would find the subject congenial.

APPREHENDED ASSASSINATION.

A letter from Washington to the editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, written by a careful and well informed man, says that the friends of Gen. Grant are apprehensive that he may be assassinated by the desperate villains of that city, the successors, if not the accomplices, of Booth, who fear him as the next President of the United States. The General himself manifests no anxiety, but those about him are unremitting in their watchfulness over his person.—*Nashville Press and Times.*

We have seen this floating through our exchanges for several days, but gave it no heed as the *Post* is a sensational Radical paper, and the idea of assassinating GRANT was so preposterous and absurd as to appear perfectly ridiculous. All acquainted with the man felt sure that whenever he should give vent to speech he would subject himself to the charge of *felo de se*, and if that were wanting, his Radical friends would do the job for him. They *have* done it completely in the STANTON affair, and the attempt to saddle him with a military dictatorship, in order to perpetuate their political power. He has shown himself so abject a tool, so willing an instrument, that whatever national character he may have obtained by his silence and his apparent acquiescence with what was right, has been stabbed to death by the disclosure that he has been merely STANTON'S *ad interim*, and is a two-faced hypocrite. Let all apprehensions be dispelled, for there is no need of assassinating a defunct mule.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 17th announces that "there are no negroes as yet appointed deputies in the Sheriff's offices." The inference is that they will be.

—They are having attraction and counter-attraction at the two principal theaters in New Orleans. Edwin Forrest opens an engagement at the St. Charles, to-night, as "Richelieu;" Joseph Jefferson, at the Varieties, as "Rip Van Winkle."

—Alfred Sullivan (colored) made a raid on Wednesday night on the grocery store of John McQuade, as he had frequently done before, when he received more lead than he wished to take away.

—Jack Lawrence dangerously stabbed Nicholas Barbaran on Thursday, because the latter would not permit him to take the fruit he wanted from his stand.

—Anderson Johnson, colored, was convicted in New Orleans, on Thursday, of the murder of Celia August, who had been living with him as his wife. He killed her with an axe, although two other negroes were sleeping in the room at the time.

—The New Orleans *Times* learns that the landlords of the Touro block of buildings on Canal street, have, unsolicited, reduced their rents twenty-five per cent.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

—At Chattanooga on the 16th, Mr. Charles Spray, while painting his house, fell from the ladder a distance of forty feet, and was *not* killed. He must have taken several rounds in his descent.

—A man in the employ of the Southwestern Iron Company, had his leg broken on Wednesday, by falling between the cars of a train while it was in motion. Five cars passed over him as he lay on the track.

—For several weeks the Springfield *Leader* kept the following conspicuously at the head of its local columns: "Boy wanted at this office." A few days since, the editor's wife presented him with a "boy," which, in a highly significant way, the Chattanooga *Union* thinks, shows the value of advertising.

—The Chattanooga *Union* of the 17th says: The rapid rise of the Tennessee river caused the upper branches to overflow the banks, thus causing fording dangerous. Little river, in Blount county, rose to the high water mark, and last Wednesday, a negro, in attempting to ford it, was carried down stream and drowned. Strange to say the Marysville stage passed the ford only an hour before, without any accidents or trouble.

—Who would think of robbing a lawyer's office, unless making a collection of books, briefs and musty documents? Yet such an outrage was perpetrated the other day at Nashville. Some desperate rogue entered the office of Col. Baxter Smith, and while he was engaged in an interesting case, stole therefrom a small black morocco traveling bag, containing papers of great value—among others, two briefs in cases which are soon to be heard in the Supreme Court. He must have been disgusted when he discovered the mistake, and that the contents were valueless to him.

—Argyle Eakin, Esq., of Shelbyville, died at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, a few days ago.

—A terrible catastrophe occurred at Nashville on the evening of the 17th. A nurse of a little daughter of Andrew J. Caldwell went into the kitchen to light a lamp, when, by some means, she was soon enveloped in flames. In her terror she caught up the child and rushed to the door, where she met Mrs. Caldwell, attracted by her screams. The mother snatched the child, which was badly burned, and hastily closed the door. The nurse was burned to death, the fire communicated with the dwelling, which was totally destroyed. The pecuniary loss is about $3000. Medical advice was promptly called, and it is thought the child will recover.

—The Trenton *Record* of the 17th says: "The ball has been started in Memphis, and should be kept in motion throughout the length and breadth of the State, until it rolls the Radical party into perdition... We already have the *prestige* of victory, and a relentless enthusiasm can easily be aroused. A strictly white man's party should be organized, and it can be done."

—The Murfreesboro *Monitor* of the 18th says: We believe that gallant little Lebanon was the first to give a victory for the opponents of Radicalism in its late municipal election. Then followed Memphis, in a square, open fight on the real issue of the day—whether the white or black race shall rule. A triumphant victory crowned the efforts of the white man's party. Two days later, our sister town of McMinnville came in with a decided victory over Radicalism. These elections show what persevering, manly energy can accomplish.

—Near Murfreesboro Mrs. Hord had three mules stolen on the 16th. She offers a handsome reward for their recovery.

—At Murfreesboro the term of the Criminal Court has just closed. On Saturday last, John Booker Mason, col., convicted of larceny, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and labor in penitentiary; Henry Williams, col., for larceny, three years; Green Doughted, col., for manslaughter, twelve years; and John Langley, col., for voluntary manslaughter, eight years.

—James Milligan and J. Nicholson, went to the residence of Mr. Higgins, in Cannon county, on Monday night, and shot him dead.

—The Tennessee House of Representatives, yesterday, by a vote of sixty-two to two, passed a resolution congratulating the country upon the reinstatement of Stanton as Secretary of War.—*Press and Times.* And thereby disgraced itself eternally, if such a thing were possible

—Petersburg, one of those engaged in the recent murderous affray, the particulars of which were published in this paper, was arrested, but subsequently was rescued by a body of men, who fired upon the guard, wounding one of them seriously.

—A Mr. Dougherly, a Merchant in Murfreesboro, has just been placed in possession of a box of merchandize which was shipped to him last fall, but has been detained in transit. He claims damages of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the detention.

—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has perfected arrangements by which cotton is shipped through to Cincinnati at $1 25 per bale, which is the lowest rates ever known between the two cities. This rate also covers insurance on the same.

—The Paris *Intelligencer* of the 18th says: "It is our painful duty to announce the death of Dr. Sheldin Loving, one of our oldest and most respected citizens. He died at his residence on the 12th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of a few days.

—We understand, says the Paris *Intelligencer* of the 18th, that the M. C. and L. railroad has changed hands. Dr. Cliff, of Williamson county, succeeding, as Receiver, the present incumbent, Capt. Brown.

—On Monday night of last week, three men, disguised, robbed the store of Matthews & Hunt, of Madison county, broke open the safe, and took off $5200 in cash, $1600 of which was in gold, a special deposit belonging to Maj. Ed. Matthews, left locked at the door, and when opened by young Boykin, who stayed in the store, they entered and bound him with ropes on the bed, and covered him up, and when they had done their work, decamped, leaving him still bound.

—Mr. L. Story, the proprietor of the Bell House, Knoxville, met with a serious accident Friday evening. He was walking down Main street, and when near his house, the walk being very slippery, he fell and struck his head upon the pavement, injuring himself severely.

—Dr. R. H. Rivers, President of the Somerville Female Institute, on Sunday of last week, was painfully injured by a fall on the icy pavement.

—At Chattanooga, on the 18th, Miss Mary Daily was seriously burned by her bed taking fire from a lighted candle, while the lady was sleeping. She was rescued by some daring gentleman, who conveyed her to a neighbor's house.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

—Col. Joseph Branch, of Desha county, was killed a few days ago in a personal difficulty growing out of business matters, by Dr. Pendleton, of the same locality.

—The Batesville *Republican* says that one of the delegates from that county, G. W. Dale, would go to the Convention on foot, a distance of one hundred miles, to which the Little Rock *Gazette* adds: "If what the good people of Independence say of this member of the Couvention is true, we may look for him to reach our city *on horseback.*"

—The Des Arc *Crescent* of the 14th says: "We understand that the District Court election held recently will be contested."

—The Courthouse and jail, at Brownsville, are in process of construction, and will be ready for occupation by the February term of the Circuit Court.

—The Searcy *Record* of the 11th says: No less than a hundred slain deer were brought to town during the last week, by the hunters. They came mostly with the hide on, and near all, or at least a large per centage, was shipped on the last boat. The snows were so heavy that it was an easy matter to entrap them; it being so deep that the poor things could not move off rapidly, and could be traced up. One lot of twenty were sold at two dollars each.

—As the wife of Mr. J. B. Bailey, of Van Buren county, was chopping wood one day last week, she made a misstick with the ax, tripped up and fell backwards on a knotty stick of wood, breaking her back, which caused death almost instantaneously.

—A little son, three years old, of B. Isbell, Mayor of Searcy, was accidentally burned by his clothes taking fire on the 8th, so that he died the next day. Just before his death he exclaimed to his mother, "Ma, I am almost dead."

—The Western States Anti-Radical Club has been organized at Washington City by the election of Gen. Hugh Ewing, of Kansas, President, and Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Vice-President.

GENERAL NEWS.

—It is thought that A. T. Stewart, the merchant millionaire of New York, is so solicitous that Grant shall be the Radical nominee for President because he wishes to run on the same ticket for Vice-President. The shoemaker should stick to his last. It may be no great bargain after all.

—At Buffalo on the 17th a negro commenced suit against the manager of the opera for ejecting a negro and his wife from their seats.

—A report was in circulation in Athens, Ala., a few days since, that Dr. Haughey, one of the board of registers, was under arrest on two charges—stealing money and perjury—in Morgan county.

—Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton was elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature on the 17th inst., on the first ballot, to succeed Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The vote stood for Hamilton 56, Gov. Swan 46, and Judge Merrick 5.

—A brutal attempt to murder was made on Saturday last, at Ferry Point, about a mile from Norfolk, Va., in which a negro washerwoman attacked Mrs. Wynindyer with a hatchet, and after leaving her for dead, robbed the premises of money and valuable papers. The shocking affair took place in broad day.

—The car used as a depot at Abingdon, Va., was broken into Sunday night last, and robbed of some dry goods and other property.

—Whilst a majority of planters in the Southern and Western portions of Georgia have become bankrupt in their attempt to raise cotton, almost every farmer in Northern Georgia has made money by raising wheat and corn.

—Rodman Graham, deliberately killed his wife in Philadelphia yesterday, while she was at the bedside of his dying mother. And yet that is called the place of brotherly love!

—Humphrey Marshall made an argument before the Supreme Court, Friday, in a private case. Quite a number of public men attended to hear the great Kentuckian, who, then as always, delivered a clear, cogent and convincing argument.

—A dispatch from Milledgeville to the Macon *Telegraph* of the 15th, says: Gen. Ruger took possession of the Governor's office to-day, and Capt. Rockwell took possession of an empty Treasury. Gen. Ruger will make no changes at present in State officials. The Comptroller expects to be removed by higher authority. The State Treasurer refuses to turn over the records of his office to Capt. Rockwell.

—Gen. Meade addressed a communication to the Georgia Convention, in regard to raising funds to pay its members. He says there is no funds in the State Treasury, but that he will use his best endeavors to secure without delay the necessary means.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 19th says: "A resolution has been adopted by our State Legislature making it the duty of an appropriate committee to inquire into the expediency of organizing the militia of the Commonwealth."

—A letter from Havana gives a fearful account of the ravages of cholera. There had been as many as three hundred cases a day, nearly half of which proved fatal. On the 16th inst., there were fifty-two cases and twenty-one deaths.

—Geo. Francis Train and Messrs. Grinnell and Gee, were arrested on board the steamer Scotia, on entering Queenstown, on suspicion of being Fenians. The arrest of these gentlemen caused the utmost excitement throughout the kingdom, and especially among the American residents.

—The Ohio Radical Congressmen are much exercised over the report that the Legislature of that State will redistrict it so as to secure a fair representation.

—Eighty-five delegates answered to their names at Raleigh, North Carolina, in Convention on the 14th, pursuant to the order from Gen. Canby. A temporary organization was effected by calling R. W. King, of Lenoir, to the chair, and appointing J. P. Andrews, of Raleigh, secretary.

—Mr. Swaney, the editor of the Mariposa (California) *Gazette*, has been indicted for the murder of James W. Seal, an old and prominent citizen of Mariposa. The crime, as is alleged, was prompted by the wife of the deceased. Prussic acid was discovered in the remains on a *post-mortem* examination.

—The New York City Bank just robbed of more than half a million by Leverich, one of the tellers, was one of the victims of the Livingston forgeries, some years ago, losing at that time about $75,000. Leverich was not suspected until his flight from the bank excited inquiry, and the books were examined, the defalcation discovered, and the usual revelations as to gambling, fast women, etc., were made.

—The death of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Fred. Steele, at San Mateo, California, has been announced. He graduated at West Point in July, 1843. For several years past he has been Commander of the Department of the Columbia, but was recently relieved by Gen. Rousseau, and was on his way East at the time of his death.

—H. Preston died suddenly at Cape Girardeau on the 1st. He was awaiting the arrival of a press for the purpose of establishing another newspaper at the Cape, and was fatally attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a member of the Louisville Typographical Union.

—The Cheyenne *Star* chronicles the arrest of a monster, John Williams, near that place, for torturing his step children by beating and burning them with hot irons, and holding them on a hot stove until one of them has died, and the other now lies in hospital in a critical condition, being badly burned about the face and the flesh coming off its feet.

—A bill has been introduced into the Missouri Senate, making it compulsory upon parents and guardians to send their children to school for a certain period each year. The penalty is from ten to thirty cents a day for absence without satisfactory cause.

—GEN. JNO. A. MCCLERNAND complains of the injustice done him in "Badeau's Life of Grant," and winds up with a menace, thus: "Gen. Grant should, in prudence, if not in justice, be more forbearing, for no public man of modern times owes so much of reputation and influence to the forbearance of others. If the vail were once lifted, and the public made acquainted with his real character, Gen. Grant would stand very differently in public estimation than he does at present."

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

January 18th, in the Senate, Mr. Rodgers' resolution for the relief of the Southern people, and that Congress be appealed to, if necessary, to advance $50,000,000 as a loan to assist in making the new crop, was lost, by:

Ayes—Messrs. Eckel, Elliott, Keith, Lindsley, Tyler, McCall, Patterson, Parker, Rodgers, Smith and Wyatt—11.

Noes—Messrs. Aldridge, Cate, Eaton, Fuson, Garner, Henderson, Mathews, Nelson, Norman, Underwood, Wilson and Mr. Speaker Senter—12.

A resolution of thanks to Gens. Sheridan, Grant and Thomas, was read, and on motion, withdrawn without being passed.

A resolution nominating Gen. Grant for the Presidency was also withdrawn.

In the House the following bills were passed their third reading: A bill to enforce law and order and prevent the carrying of deadly weapons; a bill for the benefit of Perry county, providing that appeals to the Supreme Court from said county be transmitted to Nashville, and not to Jacktown, as heretofore; a bill to change the time of returning executions, providing that they shall be returnable in sixty days.

A bill to amend the laws of this State in regard to transfers of real estate. The bill provides that in all transfers of real estate the wife of the party making the transfers shall be a party to the deed, or she shall be void and of no effect. Judiciary Committee recommended a rejection of the bill. Report of committee was not occurred in, and the bill passed its second reading.

On the 17th the House resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to vote for the impeachment of the President, was concurred in by the Senate.

An act to change the time of holding elections for Congress to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Passed third reading.

The bill appropriating $400,000 to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company passed its second reading.

The bill repealing an act conferring the elective franchise to certain aliens was lost on its third reading.

In the House, the bill making habitual drunkenness a cause for divorce, passed its second reading.

The bill to prevent disfranchised rebels from practicing in the courts of the State, was brought up by the Judiciary Committee recommending its rejection. The bill was withdrawn for amendment, after the House had refused to non-concur in the report.

A bill to incorporate Shelby Institute, a female college to be located within fifteen miles of the city of Memphis, passed second reading.

—M. A. Southwort has purchased the New Orleans *Republican* (Radical) from L. Brown & Co., and assumed control.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

ARKANSAS.

BLACK-AND-TAN CONVENTION.

Mode of Paying Expenses.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 20.—Cypert's Substitute Ordinance No. 1, providing revenue to defray the expense of the Convention, proposing to levy a poll tax of one dollar each on registered voters instead of taxing property.

After a lengthy debate, whether it was a substitute or an amendment, the Chair deciding it was a substitute, the Convention overruling, was lost, and the ordinance amended to read one-fourth instead one-half per cent., and was made the special order to-morrow.

The Finance Committee reported an ordinance declaring John G. Price, editor Little Rock *Republican*, printer for the Convention and State, and requiring immediate transfer to him of all printing, advertisements, legal notices, etc, to be done for the State, was adopted; thereby annulling the contract of the present State printers, Woodruff & Blochen, with last Legislature—all Conservatives and five Radicals voting "no." Committee of Three was appointed on Ratification, and adjourned.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A prize fight took place yesterday on Bloody Island between Dennis Reardon and Thomas McCown, which resulted in the death of the latter. Reardon and six others have been arrested.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—In the Convention to-day a motion was adopted suspending the payment of sundry warrants issued for the payment of stationery bills, until the question of extravagance and extortion is investigated.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—The river is falling slowly with five feet nine inches in the canal. Heavy snow storm this evening. Thermometer 35°.

The John Kilgour from New Orleans, and Norman from White river, have arrived. The Silver Moon passed up.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—The river has fallen two feet and two inches. The weather is clear, with the thermometer at 33°.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—The weather is cloudy. A heavy snow storm here this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—General Grant has gone to Richmond.

Gen. Sewell, who traveled from Holly Springs to New Orleans and thence to Vicksburg via Baton Rouge, reports to the Bureau the unsettled state of affairs, and says there is no telling what the result may be. Great destitution, he says, exists, but no starvation. The planters are without means, and comparatively few plantations will be worked this year; but more attention will be paid to cereals. Many of the Bureau agents are worthless, and he suggests more care in their selection.

The following nominations have been made: Alfred Kent, Postmaster at Gonzales, Texas; Wm. Heffrey, Postmaster at Shreveport, La.; and Albert G. Gridley, General Appraiser of Merchandize for the South.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate a communication regarding cotton claims. It appears that the Court of Claims denied the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and that the Secretary after ascertaining as nearly as possible the amount due on judgment of the Court of Claims, pay them.

The Chief Justice was not on the bench to-day on account of sickness, which caused much disappointment by delaying the McCardle decision.

Consul Heap reports to the State Department under date of December 20th, that there is general starvation in and around Tunis, and that a few days ago 169 persons had died in Tunis in one day. The greatest number in one day has been 142. The Caristians, numbering 10,000, are very poor, and are aided by the Jews, to the number of 20,000.

The trial of Surratt is set for the 24th of February.

Logan, Maynard and Brooks have been appointed as the House Committee of Conference, on the Cotton tax bill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce D. R. GRAUS as a candidate for the office of Marshal of Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention. ja19 te

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. ja19 te

CLERKS OF COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL COURT.—We are authorized to announce F. L. WAHNER as a candidate for Criminal and Common Law Court Clerk, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention. ja18 te

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN NORTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the 5th Civil District of Shelby county. ja19 te

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs. Editors Appeal:* You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,
A. WOODWARD.
Ja15 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In responce to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.
W. L. STEWART.
Ja15 te

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as candidate for Register of Deeds for Shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja18te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—COL. JOHN MARTIN, Sr., announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the nomination of the Conservative convention. ja12 te

E. W. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomina ion of the Conservative Convention.
J. W. KING.
Ja15-87 te

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURRELL as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A LARGE HALL, NO. 13 ON Monroe street. Apply at H. WETTE & CO., No. 4 Monroe street. jal2 tf

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 250 Front street.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, at Mrs. Dr. George C. Gray's, 86 Court street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on the fourth avenue, one mile south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PARIEE & HARBERT,
14 Monroe street.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 341 Main street. dec10

TO RENT—
A GROCERY STORE at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 490 Alabama street. nov21 tf

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
J. W. PAGE, JR.
dec6 tf

FOR RENT.—I will rent my Plantation on the Yazoo Pass, in Coahoma county, Miss., for the year 1868. This farm had about 60 acres in the cultivation last year, and produces a good crop; most of it is entirely above overflow. It is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, has a number of hands, now on the place, who will be remained on if desired. The place has a fine new gin House and fixtures on it, and also three large Cisterns. It will rent cheap, and will be taken soon, if not all, the rent out in repairs. Apply to J. W. Hunt, on the place, or to the undersigned, near Cotton Plant, Panola county, Miss.
C. W. HUNT.
December 15, 1867. delsw1m

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT. An elegant Cottage RESIDENCE (improvements all new), with five acres of ground, in Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. House contains five rooms, with all necessary conveniences. For further information, apply to H. T. Jones or Capt. Geo M. Jones, near Germantown, or to the undersigned.
O. M. ALSUP.
January 2, 1868. ja4 2w

WANTS.

WANTED.—A private family, without boarders, occupying a comfortable house, in a pleasant location, where wife with a small child can obtain board and lodging, and where adequate compensation will be made. Address "H," Appeal office. ja19 3t

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINE, with Saw and Grist Mill, apply at this office. ja11 2w

WANTED.—A small FURNISHED HOUSE, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a prompt tenant. Address "A. F." Appeal office. ja11 tf

WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with board for three persons in a reasonable place. Address "J," Appeal office. ja11 tf

WANTED.—One or two good second hand OFFICE DESKS, of medium size. Persons knowing such wishing to sell, will address office No. 14, Waldran Block, Main street. ja04 tf

WANTED.—To Rent, a HOUSE within two miles square of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, besides Kitchen and Servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office. ja04 tf

WANTED.—A WET NURSE. Apply to No. 368 Main street, or this office. ja8 tf

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN,
dec8 1m Hernando, Miss.

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by a young old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of reference given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. dec27 tf

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of MARY J. HARRISON and Child, the Widow and Daughter of Wm. Harrison, Pattern-maker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 2d of May, 1866. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address D. B. ALLEN, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 188. jan1

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE
PARTAGAS AND
REGALIA DEL REY
CIGARS
Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S
Smoker's Emporium.
GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

LOST—FOUND.

LOST.—IN GOING FROM APPEAL OFFICE to the store of Jones, Brown & Co., Front street, two Tens and one Twenty Dollar Bill. Any person finding the same, and returning to Appeal office, will be suitably rewarded. ja18

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,
—AND—
CONFECTIONERIES
IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Lemon, Orange, Citron, Figs, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, to invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy must experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and that this fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

For Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,
290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec31 2m

PITTSBURGH COAL.

I HAVE removed my office to 233½ Main street, the Clay building, where I am prepared to fill, with No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, all orders with which I may be favored.
H. B. PACKER,
ja12 2m Coal Dealer.

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Gilbraith. A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET,
Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by strenuitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A commodious brick Shed attached to their store-house gives them immediate and constant oversight of all Cotton in store. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices. ja15 1m

J. L. VERSER,

[Successor to Verser & Hatchett,]

Cotton Factor
—AND—
Commission Merchant,

O A L.

I HAVE removed my office to 233½ Main street, the Clay building, where I am prepared to fill, with No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, all orders with which I may be favored.
H. B. PACKER,
ja12 2m Coal Dealer.

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Gilbraith. A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET,
Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by strenuitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A commodious brick Shed attached to their store-house gives them immediate and constant oversight of all Cotton in store. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices. ja15 1m

J. L. VERSER,

[Successor to Verser & Hatchett,]

Cotton Factor
—AND—
Commission Merchant,

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	2:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m
Grand Junction Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	8:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m
Somerville Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	8:35 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 15 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office No. 275, Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	2:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Sa dis accom'n Ex Sunday,	10:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Freight, daily, except Sunday	5:15 p.m.	6:45 a.m.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. ja5

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, &c., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 8:15 p.m.

All stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 8:15 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. HIST, Postmaster Memphis.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at **No. 13 Jefferson street.**

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to **No. 14** Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times.

To Delinquents.

All persons who are indebted to the APPEAL, either for advertising or subscription accounts, can liquidate the same by checks on the COMMERCIAL BANK at par.

JNO. AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Bishop Marvin, of Missouri, will preach at the Central Methodist church, on Union street, to-night at 7 o'clock.

IN PREPARIO.—Messrs. H. Grau and F. M. Babcock, of the Lotti opera troupe, are at the Overton.

LATE PAPERS.—Thanks to Mr. Felix Cross, of the Southern Express Company, for late papers.

THE MARKET IMPROVING.—Twelve or fifteen cases came up in Police Court yesterday morning. The collections were $216.

GAS.—There is complaint that the gas is turned off too early in the morning. Sometimes it is not lighted early enough at night—sometimes not at all.

THE LADIES will remember that at 10 o'clock this morning the stock of hair goods in the store of Madame Guilmard, 62½ Jefferson street, will be sold at public auction by W. H. Passmore & Co.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—To-morrow at 10 o'clock Passmore & Co. will resume the sale of carpets, furniture, curtain goods, etc., in the store of John A. Dickinson, No. 256 Second street.

LECTURE.—Mrs. M. F. Oliver, the bright star of the day, will lecture to the people of Memphis this week. Subject: Temperance, its influence on Society, its advancement of Christianity, etc.

COMING.—It was announced that Manager Grau was to leave Nashville for this city to make arrangements for the Lotti Opera Troupe. Of course he will take the Greenlaw.

BURGLARY.—About half past three o'clock Sunday morning the show window of Barnsby & Co.'s gentlemen's furnishing store, in the Overton hotel building, was broken, and a shirt and hat were stolen.

NOT IDENTICAL.—The Isaac Isaac, who has filed his papers in bankruptcy, is not Isaac Isaacs the well-known tailor, No. 72 Jefferson street. He would prefer a run of customers to a run of creditors any day. A mistake of identity might be embarrassing to one who would prefer doing business in the regular way.

GUESTS AT THE GAYOSO.—Col. A. R. McNeily and family, of Nashville; Col. E. Hammet, Va.; Col. F. S. Stockdale, Lieut-Gov. of Texas, and family; Rev. J. D. C. Breaker and family, South Carolina; Gen. N. H. Harris, Miss.; Col. A. S. Livermore and wife, Superintendent Miss. and Tenn. railroad.

IN THE CITY.—Gus. Signaigo, of the Grenada (Mississippi) *Sentinel*, and Italian Consul at Memphis, was in the city last evening. He is returning from the Editorial and Conservative Conventions at Jackson, Mississippi, and took Memphis in the way home. He reports both Conventions harmonious and politically Democratic.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Bingham & Bro., over Clark's jewelry store, corner of Madison and Main streets, have been taking some superb photographs lately. A country editor was so well pleased with one taken of himself that he was industriously showing it around yesterday. We thought that Ned Carver, the operator, had flattered the original exceedingly; but that is always his way—or rather, he never flatters. We don't know the way of his instrument to take most elegant photographs, and we calculate on letting him do the same thing for us one of these days, when we put on our best looks.

SOMETHING NEW—"THE STONEWALL GOLDEN PENS."—We have received from Messrs. Goodspeed & Co., Memphis, two boxes of this new style of pen, which, though but recently introduced, has acquired great popularity. For flexibility, durability, uniform smoothness of execution, anti-corrosiveness, and all the other good qualities one can desire in a pen, we cannot see how the "Stonewall" can be excelled. This paragraph has been written after having fully tested their merits. We unhesitatingly pronounce them the best and cheapest pen now in use. The pens can be obtained in quantities to suit purchasers of Messrs. Goodspeed & Co., No. 70 Jefferson street, or from Wm. M. Hall, their authorized agent for this city.

ARRESTS.—J. J. Dubose, Esq., was arrested and placed in jail on yesterday by the Sheriff on a writ issued from the County Court, for a contempt of said Court, in assaulting Thomas Leonard, Judge. Penalty—fine $10, imprisonment 10 days. Habeas corpus granted by Judge Pierce, returnable at 10 o'clock today. Joseph Behr, one of the petit jurors in the United Court, was arrested by Sheriff Winters yesterday, upon a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, based upon the affidavit of A. L. Lacrox, charging said Behr with obtaining goods under false pretenses to the amount of $20,000 from merchants in St. Louis. Habeas corpus granted by Judge Pierce, returnable at 12 m. to-day.

REV. L. C. RANSOM.—The solemn services of the Eucharist, after the mode of Presbyterian Churches, were on Sunday held by the Rev. Mr. Ransom in the presence of the Cumberland Presbyterian congregation worshipping on Court street. The sermon was appropriate and seemed to impress deeply his attentive auditory. We have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Ransom on three separate occasions, and we do not hesitate to pronounce him in ability, scholarly acquirements, earnestness of manner and clearness of presentation, far above even the very flattering reputation that preceded him. His address is simple, and free from arts and affectation, his diction clear and chaste, and he presents Bible truths with a deep conviction of their importance, and with an earnestness of words and manner that is not distinguishable from eloquence. To the critical observer an objection might suggest itself, that his gesture has not the ease and polished roundness that characterize his sentences, and to these, that they are so severely logical as to exclude the lighter graces of rhetoric, which would beautify like flowers around a column. But with or without this objection, we hazard nothing in predicting that his congregation will soon find that he is fully up to the measure of their requirements, and that he will take a position, as a preacher, in this community

HOMICIDE AND ARREST.

Another of the Bloody Rows.

Main Street, Near Washington, the Scene.

On Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Main street, near the corner of Washington, was the scene of a tragic affray. Mike Connell and Patsey McMahon had a difficulty early in the evening, and the former was arrested and lodged in the station-houses. James Mears, a laborer, secured his release on putting up a forfeit; but on going home he met Jack Winters, Owen McPartland and Tom Costello, said to be friends of McMahon, whom Connell had struck. McPartland struck Connell on the head with a pistol, making a threat at the same time for him and his uncle. Some of the parties called for the "watch," when McPartland ran down the alley. Winters and Costello followed then to near the corner of Washington, when Grady, who accompanied Connell and Mears, asked why they followed them. Costello struck Grady, and pushed Connell against a door, and then Winters shot him. There were two shots fired. A person who was looking on from a window on the opposite side of the street thinks the first was fired in the air. At the second, the man fell. Col. Beaumont held an inquest the same morning on the body of Connell, and the verdict was, "Michael Connell came to his death by a pistol shot wound, the pistol feloniously discharged by John Winters." Winters and McPartland were arrested, and Costello gave himself up. Connell, the victim, was the same who was in the affray on Christmas when Officer Fenton was killed. Of the other, the *Ledger* yesterday had the following:

Jack Winters is an old resident, and has been long connected with the county jail as one of the guards. He has a saloon on Adams street, opposite the Hardwick House.

Owen McPartland was a member of the old Police force, and for several months previous to the late election served as captain of the chain-gang. He was recently removed by Street Commissioner Helm.

Tom Costello is a cotton watchman, and was arrested several weeks ago on the charge of striking or shooting at Charlie Gallaghee, a notorious beer-jerker; but the case amounted to nothing.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

GERMANTOWN, January 18, 1868.

At a meeting of the Conservative party of the Eleventh Civil District of Shelby county, assembled at Germantown on this day for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Conservative Convention to be held at Memphis on Friday the 14th day of February, to nominate candidates for county officers, for Shelby county, to be elected on the first Saturday in March next,

On motion of W. H. Walker, Mr. L. A. Rhodes was called to the chair, and Thomas Nelms appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, by unanimous vote Judge F. Jones, Esq., and W. H. Walker, Esq., were appointed delegates to said Convention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Conservative papers of the city of Memphis be requested to publish these proceedings, and the delegates requested to attend.

On motion,

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn.
L. A. RHODES, Chairman.
THOMAS NELMS, Secretary.

A CARD OF THANKS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 19, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Please allow me to publicly present my sincerest thanks and gratitude to those officers and employees of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, who so earnestly and efficiently aided me in finding the late remittance of money, (two one thousand dollar bills,) at Huntsville, Alabama, which I lost on the train the 12th December, and was advertised in your paper. Among the most prominent whose very generous services aided me, I wish to mention the names of Captains Ross, Wallace and Williams, (the latter of Huntsville, Alabama,) superintendents, and conductor Ryan. And to all others who aided me I tender my thanks, and hope *all* will share the public confidence and esteem which they so richly deserve.

Respectfully, WM M. PERKINS.

THAT CONTEMPT CASE—The *Ledger* of last evening has these details of the contempt case in the Probate Court;

"Judge Leonard having used language personally offensive relative to John Somerville, Esq., and Capt. J. J. Dubose, he was visited upon by both, the former of whom demanded to know whether Leonard had used certain language imputed to him. Leonard refused any other answer than that he said what he had a right to say, frankly stating that it was of little importance to him whether the gentleman liked it. Mr. Somerville then knocked him down, afterward the action was repeated."

In regard to further contempts resented by Judge Hunter of the Criminal Court, the same paper says:

"On Saturday two contempt attachments were issued from the Criminal Court against the proprietors of the *Avalanche*, one for publishing an article entitled "Monsieur Tonson Come Again," and another for an article appearing on Sunday last, a contemporary being also the recipient of a sufficient number of writs to plaster the front of its building."

The multiplication of these cases has become not only contemptible but pestiferous, if not ridiculous. "The law's delay" has been sufficiently illustrated in these cases; its vindication is another matter entirely. What it has cost and what it will cost the people who pay the taxes, has not yet been counted. An officer of the law who expects to protect by his private character by arbitrary arrests and decisions, should be immaculate, or the genius of our people might revolt at such drippings of despotism. The *finale* is expected to come off next week, unless it should be deemed advisable to still further postpone the matter.

HOPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—At Nashville, a night or two ago, Mr. Jacob Steifel engaged a hackman to carry him home. So absorbed was he in business thoughts, that he had not noticed the direction in which the vehicle was going until it was suddenly stopped. The driver commenced a conversation in a low tone with two men who, although but a few yards off, were entirely concealed by the darkness of the night. Mr. S. at once suspected that he had fallen into a trap and was about to be robbed. Slipping quietly out of the carriage door just before the conference was terminated, he succeeded in hiding himself. The highwaymen made a hasty search for him, cursing furiously and threatening to finish him if he did'nt "come out of there," after which they withdrew. As soon as the coast was clear, Mr. S. made a bee-line for home, without waiting to settle accounts with the hackman. It is our impression Mr. hackman was in the plot, and the brewer so nearly robbed should have him Xd at the Commissioner's Court and bottled for complicity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In return for the handsome bridal presents received at the Gayoso on Saturday last, Col. Livermore desires to make public the following "card:"

The officers and employees of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad will please accept my heartfelt thanks for the handsome and valuable testimonials received at their hands; and let me assure each and all of them that the gift is appreciated, especially as an expression of friendship and esteem from those with whom I have been long associated in business, and from whom I have ever received assistance and co-operation. I am proud to number each and all of them amongst my warmest friends, and shall ever remember with gratitude this flattering evidence of their regard. The "happy occasion" selected by them for the presentation, I accept as a compliment to my wife, and in her name, as well as my own, I thank them, and we wish for each and all of them as much happiness and prosperity as they could desire.
A. S. LIVERMORE.
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 20, 1868.

STABAT THE FOREIGNERS.—The Nashville *Banner* of the 17th has a paragraph not without interest to our foreign population, who seem doomed to be under the Radical ban for exercising the rights of freemen:

We hear much indignat remark among our foreign population with regard to the bill introduced in the House, by Medlin, of Madison, last Wednesday, repealing the law permitting aliens to vote. The reason assigned by Medlin in advocacy of the measure was that the foreigners defeated the Radical party in the late municipal election at Memphis.

IRISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the above Society meets this evening in their hall, corner of Main and Adams street. An important question will be discussed. All young men are invited.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The sensational play of *Under the Gaslight*, with its fine effects, was played last evening to a very indifferent audience in point of numbers. The weather was intolerable, and the people had been rather satiated with Booth's brilliant engagement. To-night, another candidate for histrionic honors will make his bow as "Hamlet." Mr. Edwin Adams, an actor of handsome reputation, has appeared in this city before, and ranks among the highest of the profession on this side of the Atlantic. A comparison can now be justly and easily drawn between his acting and that of Booth and Mayo, in whom we do not perceive any great difference, although in many respects their business does differ.

A WOULD BE BURGLAR SHOT.—On Sunday morning, some time before day, a man was shot at the corner of Alabama and Hill streets. Some prowlers had been seen in the back yard of Capt. J. B. Weld's residence, and two men had attempted to pry open the kitchen door. Capt. W., and a negro man who slept in the rear part of the house, provided themselves with pistols, and ordering the outsiders away, fired at them. Both ran, one springing over the fence, the other making himself scarce another way. After daylight the milkman furnishing Capt. W. apprised him that a white man was lying on the street near his back gate. He was one of the party driven from the kitchen door, about fifty-five or sixty years old, about five feet four inches in hight, and weighing 160 or 170 pounds. He was comfortably clad, though he was recognized as a vagrant who had been permitted to sleep in the First District stationhouse. A gentleman informed us that the bullet that killed the man perforated the fence, and showed that it had not been shot from the house, as the splinters were on that side, while the hole made by the ball on the other was smooth. Nobody, as far as we could learn, recognized the deceased.

A SOUP HOUSE.—We have intended to urge the establishment of "a soup house" in this city for the benefit of the poor and needy. We have seen them tried elsewhere with fine effect, both through public and private enterprise and liberality. It is a species of benevolence that is truly economical, and should by all means be inaugurated. At Nashville it is highly successful. The *Press* says:

It is estimated indeed upon close calculation, that as much good can be done with one hundred dollars in the soup house as with six hundred distributed after the old method of corporation orders.

This commends itself to our city fathers, who are, we know, solicitous that provision may be made for those who are exposed to the rigors of the season, without shelter, without food, and most of all, bitterly clad. The Radicals by all means should get up a private concern for unemployed negroes; and private munificence might do a great deal of good among the white population in the same way. We have known an individual to start a thing of the kind, and aided by others, the numbers who were daily fed and found comfort at "the soup house" amounted to thousands.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL.—We have been furnished with a neat *brochure*, from Messrs. J. H. McMahon & Otis, of the Agency office, No. 43 Madison street, containing a full exposition and explanation of the business and management of this popular institution, which, within the last year, even through the greatest depression that our country has ever known, has almost doubled its operations for the several years it had previously been in existence. At the present time its assets are in round numbers, two and a half millions of dollars, and it is prompt in all its engagements. Since Col. McMahon has been the director or manager of this General Agency, there have been issued 931 policies, making the amount insured $5,906,000, making an annual income for the Company of $347,568. These facts must be most gratifying to our old friend, who has contributed no little to the great success which has been achieved. An advertisement will be found in our columns to day, which will explain matters of interest, and to which we refer.

WEATHER.—We had a continuous rain throughout most of the day yesterday, but there was a small snow in the afternoon. The wind was blowing briskly and it was rather raw in the night, with the prospect of more cold weather.

FREE PASSES.—We are requested to announce that delegates to the Republican State Convention to meet in Nashville, January 22d, will be passed home, free of charge, over the several railroads. *Press and Times.*

Provided they pay in full for their tickets going. The advantage will be on the side of the railroads, for some of them may never find their way back again!

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The following cases have been set for trial to-day:

2 Sash vs Richard Carney.
393 Malone vs McCarthy.
384 Shaw & Co vs Daily.
389 Murphy vs Harman.
390 Thompson vs Bunce et ux.
419 Jones vs Hallman et al.
421 Henderson et al vs Meath.
424 Schultz vs Venn.
426 Schloss & Co vs Rice.
427 Carter vs Bower.
431 Prescott vs Peck.
435 Iglauer & Pritz vs Holbert.
439 Ayers et al vs Verney.
440 Same vs Cohen.
441 Downey et al vs Jones.
443 Marks vs Combs & Co.
444 Grimm vs Tipping.
442 Butler vs Twohig.
444 Lowenstine & Brother vs Levy et al.
445 Page et al vs Hesse, Levy & Co.
446 Lowenstine & Brother vs Reilly & Ready.
447 Same vs Levy.
448 Sharpe vs Meyers et al.
449 Crisp, agent, vs Park.
451 Barrett vs Passmore et al.
452 Same vs same.
453 McLemore vs Worneke et al.
454 Bescher & Webb vs Wescher.
455 Swinger vs O'Donnell.
456 Same vs Creighton et al.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.*—Stands adjourned until Monday, January 28, 1868.

Attorneys having the papers in the following causes will return them to the office of the Clerk and Master immediately:

Lucy W. Stark, administratrix, vs Mary Cockrell et al.
Wm. C. Anderson, administrator, vs Martha E. Read et al.
CERINNA A. COOPER *vs. Wm. Hunter, Judge.* Another attachment for contempt of Court, was issued on yesterday against Messrs. Galloway, Rhea & Cluskey, based upon an article in Sunday morning's edition of the *Avalanche*. This Writ, like those issued last Saturday, is made returnable on the second Monday of February, 1868, being the next term of this Court.

In the second application for habeas corpus, heard Saturday evening, in the case of the State vs. A. Marre, the defendant was remanded to jail, the Court holding that the newly discovered evidence introduced, was not sufficient to sustain the petition for the writ above mentioned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—*C. F. Trigg, Judge.*—The following cases were dismissed from the docket. These cases were for violation of the revenue laws:

United States vs 8. Margarum.
Same vs John Moffatt.
Same vs M. H. Baldwin.

The following order of Court was entered of record:

"Ordered by the Court, That all parties who have been arrested and given bond, on indictments for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, make their appearance in the United States Courts, on or before Wednesday next, or forfeitures will be taken against them and their securities."

In the equity docket, the motion to dismiss *certiorari* in the case of Duncan vs. Beecher, was overruled.

The case of the United States vs. Kellogg will be called up for trial to-day.

The following additional petitions in bankruptcy have been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court:

Joseph T. Jackson, Madison county.
David Frank, Shelby county.
W. B. Dyer & Co., Shelby county.
Lyon, Fies & Co., Shelby county.
James G. Moffat, Shelby county.

LAW COURT.—*James O. Pierce, Judge, etc.*—Yesterday being motion day a large number of motions were heard. The roll not being called through, motions will be heard to-day. The Clerk will commence calling the roll at letter K, going down. Judge Pierce granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the State of Missouri vs. Joseph Behr, who was arrested on yesterday by the Sheriff, upon a requisition. The case has been set for hearing to-day at 12 o'clock, m. A petition for habeas corpus was granted in the case of the State vs. J. J. Dubose, returnable at 10 o'clock a.m., to-day. Mr. Dubose was imprisoned on yesterday, for contempt, by order of the County Court.

Nice Kid Gloves $1. Large stock of long legged and cavalry boots at one-half cost, at J. H. Lowenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street. Determined to sell

SHELBY COUNTY CONVENTION.—A Convention of delegates from the wards of the city of Memphis and the civil district of Shelby county, is hereby called to assemble at the Greenlaw Opera House, city of Memphis, on *Friday, February* 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating Conservative Democratic candidates for the following offices, *to be* filled at the next March election:

For Sheriff of Shelby county.
For Register of Shelby county.
For Trustee of Shelby county.
For Tax Collector of Shelby county.
For Commissioner of Shelby county.
For Clerk of Common Law and Criminal Courts.
For Marshal of Municipal Court, and
For Constables of City Districts.

Each civil district outside of the city will be entitled to two, and each ward in the city four, delegates in the Convention. The wards and districts are requested to meet at their respective voting places on Saturday, February 8, 1868, and elect their delegates and delegates so chosen are earnestly requested to attend the County Convention, as no proxies will be recognized. Ward meetings at night. Districts at 2 o'clock, p.m. By order of the County Executive Committee.

jal M. D. L. STEWART, Chairman.

Nice white Handkerchiefs, 10c. Best Pins and Needles, 5c. Ladies' Linen Collars, 5c. Hoods, 50c. A No. 1 Nubias, 50c. Breakfast Shawls, 75c. J. H. Lowenstine & Bros., Clay building, open till 9 p.m.

THE SPRING SESSION of W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., will begin on Monday the 27th of January. The finest building, and the leading school in the South for young ladies. ja18 1w

Gents' good Calf Boots, $4 50. Gents' good all Linen Bosom Shirts, $1 50. Gents' good suits of Clothing, $6. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street, determined to sell out.

Gents' good Calf Boots, $2. Boys' good Boots, $1. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Open till 9 p.m.

All Linen Table Cloths, 75c. All Linen Towels, 17½c. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. The goods must be sold.

4 4 *Bleached* Domestics, 12½c. Brown Domestics, 10c. Linseys, 10½c. A No. 1 fine Cassimeres, 50c. Dress Goods, less than cheap. J.-H. Lowenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. Call and see.

DO YOU WANT A FORTUNE?—Go to the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, 280 Main street, and buy tickets in the "Grand Special Scheme of the Raleigh Springs." Tickets, $5.

Ladies' Cloaks, $3. Misses' Cloaks, extra cheap. A No. 1 all Wool Blankets, $4 50. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Must be sold.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Professor Villebutia would respectfully announce to the public that he will, on Saturday, the 18th of January, open, at Lee Academy, a permanent school for instruction in the French language. The school will meet on Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 12 m., will be devoted to his class. All who feel interested in the same are cordially invited to meet him at this institution on that day. The classes will be arranged to suit applicants, and the terms in accordance with the times. ja15 1m

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first assistant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc; also, the justly imported Vitalia—Health's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to Dr. G. W. Fernier, 25 West 47th St., New York. ADVICE GRATIS. Our book, by which any person can understand their own case, sent free to any address. Ladies may address us in full confidence. jal

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Sunday was a wet and disagreeable day. Yesterday was also wet. The rain fell without intermission for hours, and towards evening it turned cold, and snow fell for a few minutes. It became still colder at dark, and we will not doubt have frost during the night. The river at this point is declining, and bids fair to fall much faster than it rose. There is no change in the aspect of affairs between St. Louis and Cairo. The Ohio is falling very fast, and navigation closed above Cincinnati. A rumor prevailed yesterday that the Ohio was full of ice at Cairo, but there was no truth in it. A dispatch from Pine Bluff announces but thirty inches in the Arkansas at that point. White river is unchanged.

Arrivals.

Steamer Olive Branch, Cairo.
" St. Marys, White river.
" Henry Ames, New Orleans.
" Mississippi, New Orleans.
" Welcome, New Orleans.
" Westmoreland, New Orleans.
" Mollie Able, New Orleans.
" St. Charles, Lulieville, Ohio.
" Commercial, White river.

Departures.

Steamer Olive Branch, New Orleans.
" Mississippi, Cairo.
" Welcome, Cairo.
" Westmoreland, Cincinnati.
" Mollie Able, Cairo.
" St. Charles, New Orleans.

Boats in Port.

Henry Ames, St. Marys, Commercial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nearly every boat passing up the river has more or less of horses and mules on board returning to their original place of shipment. Those persons who have invested their means in stock for the Southern market have, we presume, suffered heavy losses, and are now pretty well satisfied of the destruction that in the South was thorough, and that our people are reduced to poverty so dire that even the few head of mules now on the plantations must be sold to pay their debts. The crop of cotton next year will not amount to one-half of that raised the past season, tax or no tax. There is only life for the South the melancholy, but grim satisfaction of knowing that in her fall she is being followed by the whole North—for that section have brought this ruin upon her self, and who, from the bottom of our heart, we think deserve no better fate.

Capt. Fiem. Calvert, Superintendent of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, left on Sunday night for St. Louis. The embraces the present duplims to pay a flying visit to Mrs. Calvert.

The Mollie Hambleton, Capt. Tom Howman, leaves to-day for all points on the St. Francis. Messrs. Payne, Clark and Snell are clerks.

The Henry Ames, Capt. Frank Hicks, came in on Sunday night with a fair passenger trip from New Orleans. She is now in perfect order and can carry all the cotton in Memphis. She has 2000 bales engaged

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 20, 1868.

Money matters were quiet to-day. Currency is abundant for the removal of cotton, but for other purposes is stringent as ever. Exchange is offered very freely on New York, and rates are unchanged. There is an active demand for New Orleans exchange, and bankers have advanced their selling rate to ¼ premium.

Gold opened in New York at 139¾c today. The closing rate will be found in another column. Offerings were light, and brokers kept a large margin on New York rates. Buying at 136 to 137c. Selling at 138 to 139c.

City Scrip is still unsettled. Dealers are offering 40 to 42c. Selling at 44 to 45c.

County Warrants are about as they were. The demand was light to-day. Buying at 65c, and selling at 68 to 72c as to size.

Police Scrip is in moderate demand at 80 to 82c. Selling at 85c.

We publish the following simple rule for calculating the value in currency of American bonds, as quoted in the London markets:

The foreign quotations are for gold in London. Add the rate of exchange, and the sum is gold here. Add the premium on gold, and the answer is the amount in currency.

For example: Quote bonds at 72, exchange at 10 per cent. premium, and gold at 140. Ten per cent. on 72 is 7 20. The price corresponds to 79-20 on gold in New York. The premium on 79 20 at 40 per cent. is 31 68. The price therefore is in currency, 110 88, subject to a trifling increase of about a quarter of one per cent. for brokerage.

The price of bonds last January 14th, in London, was 71½; exchange at 9½; gold in New York, 141½. The value on the bond in London is $71 88 in gold; with the exchange, $77 51 in gold in New York; in currency $100 62. The quotations for 5-20's in New York was $109 50.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm at the opening to-day, with estimated sales of 15,000 bales. Middlings, 7¾d. Orleans, 8d. At noon there was no change, and at the close quotations were nominally unchanged. The opening New York dispatch quoted holders asking an advance in that market, but buyers cautious. Middlings, 17½ to 17¾c. Orleans, 18¾c. At the close prices were firm and demand moderate. The demand in our market was active throughout and sales amounted to about 1500 bales. One table of mixed, averaging Low Middling, and consisting of 750 bales, was taken at 15¾c, and 250 bales of Strict to Good Middling, in one list, changed hands at 17¾c. A few tables of fine cotton are held off the market, but the aggregate as compared with other styles is very light indeed. The market closed firm:

Stained	13 @15
Ordinary	13¾ @13½
Good Ordinary	14 @14½
Low Middling	15 @15½
Middling	16 @16½
Good Middling	18 @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, January 20, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	1,080
Received to-day	1,013
Received previously	144,891 145,897
	147,077
Exported to-day	192
Exported previously	137,787 138,990
Stock on hand and at presses	8 087

The heavy rain to-day was a drawback to our jobbing trade, but prices have not materially changed since Saturday. The ice reported in the lower Ohio which, it is feared may cause navigation in that stream to become precarious, has had a tendency to stiffen up the price of meats, but the demand has been so light that holders are in many cases willing to sell at former figures in order to realize. We have had no local arrivals from above for the past three or four days, and the stock of corn has become exhausted, except from store, where it is held in a retail way at $1 to 1 15 per bushel. Oats are also firm at 78 to 80c. Bran, $35 to 38. Hay dull at $20 to 22, from flatboats. Cornmeal firm at $4 50 to 4 75 per bbl. Mess Pork, $22 to 23; prime mess, $18 to 19; rump, $16 to 17; hog, round, in bulk, 11c, or shoulders, 8½ to 9c; rib sides, 11 to 11¢; clear sides, 12 to 12¢; hams, 12 to 12¢; bacon clear sides, 13 to 13¢, and dull; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; sugar-cured hams, 16 to 18c. Lard is firm at 13 to 13¢ in tierces, 14 to 14½c in kegs, with very light demand. Green hides held at 6½ to 7c. Chickens have been scarce, but some few coops were received last night by the St. Charles and were held at $6 to 6 50 per dozen. Turkeys, $18 to $20. Indian hagging, 24 to 25c; machine, 25 to 26c; hand, nominal. Choice Western butter, 38 to 42c; good, 30 to 35c. Western Reserve cheese, 15½ to 16c; English dairy, 16½ to 17c; factory, 18 to 19c. Rio coffee, 23 to 26c; Java, 38 to 40c. The whisky market is firm; superfine, $8 to 9; X, $10 to 11; XX, $12 to 13; XXX, $13 50 to $14; fancy brands, $14 50 to 15 50. Mackerel, No. 1 kits, $2 75 to 3 00; No. 2, $2 50 to 2 75; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. Louisiana molasses, 70 to 85c in barrels. Onions very scarce. Potatoes, firm; $3 50 to 4 00 per barrel. Kanawhn salt, $3 00 to 3 75 per barrel; sack, $3 to 3 25. Tar, per dozen kegs, $6 to 7 50. Wool, washed, 25 to 26c. Inferior, 15 to 20c. Sugars, crushed and powdered 18 to 19c. Coffee, 10¾ to 17¾c; brown, 12½ to 16c. Tobacco, fancy work manufactured leaf, 1 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is firm at $3 60 to $2 25 for common.

Stock market firm. No. 1 beef cattle, 6 to 7c; No. 2, 4½ to 5½c; inferior, 2½ to 3½c gross. Hogs, gross, 6½ to 7c; dressed, 9 to 10c. Sheep, per head, $4 to $6, as to quality.

The Charleston Cotton Press.

WE are now prepared to compress Cotton day and night, at our new press, northwest corner Memphis and Charleston Depot. Entrance on Adams street, and 2 squares from Depot grounds. We have abundance of room in the Charleston Cotton shed for buyers, or elsewhere Cotton may be stored in this shed free of charge.

WALDRAN & GILL,
Office No. 278 Front Street.

Memphis, January 4, 1868. Ja4 30d

All city papers copy 30 days.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2401—Mary C. Murdock and Lydia M. Jenkins, who sue by their next friend, Brooks Pleasants, vs. George W. Lincoln and others.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants J. N. McLeod and Wm. W. Hankins, are residents of the State of Mississippi and non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
Lozwood & Peyton, Sols. for Complainant.
dec25 lawiw

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2406—Mary C. Murdock and Lydia M. Jenkins who sue by their next friend, Brooks Pleasants, vs. R. C. Brinkley and others.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants J. K. Powell, George Jenkins and Thomas Murdock are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master
Heiskell & Scott, Solicitors for Complainant.
dec25 lawiw

Attachment Notice.

Joyner, Lemon & Gale, Plaintiffs, vs. Thomas M. Moseley, Defendant.

A FFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this cause in pursuance of section 2239 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant in the Counties of Simpson, Saunders & Co.:

It is therefore ordered, That said defendant appear before me, at my office, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee on or before Tuesday, 11th day of February, 1868 next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and the case set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Daily Appeal. This January 9, 1868.

S. A. MOORE, J. P.
For Shelby County, Tennessee.
John Somervell, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Ja10 lawiw

FRED. KRAMER, CHAS. MILLER, CHAS. F. PENZEL.

KRAMER, MILLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS, STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Steamboat Landing,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

HAVING removed to our new building, we take pleasure in informing the public that we are here the largest and only FIRE PROOF STORE HOUSE in the State.

Consignments solicited, and promptly attended to.

KRAMER, MILLER & CO.

NEW YORK CARDS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

—TO—

BLACK, SHERLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS,

Western & Southern Produce.

TEAS,	FLOUR,
COFFEE,	BUTTER,
SUGARS,	CHEESE,
MOLASSES,	LARD,
SPICES,	PORK,
RICE,	BEEF,
TOBACCO,	EGGS,
WINES,	FRUITS,
HOPS,	GRAIN,

ETC., ETC.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES

—AND—

IMMEDIATE RETURNS

—ON ALL—

KINDS OF PRODUCE,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

50 Vesey Street, New York.

Having immense orders unfilled from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

COTTON, TOBACCO,
RICE, SUGARS,
MOLASSES, Etc.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

dec27 ly

TERWILLICER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Improved Triple Plated

Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES,

With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Also, Manufacturers of

Manufactory, 180 to 192 West Houston St., Depot, 109 Malden Lane, near Pearl St., se5 dawlom NEW YORK.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. PIANO-FORTES.

WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Ninth Street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the late firm, to which he will supply these superior Instruments to the trade.

Wholesale Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the Invisible Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, uniformity of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have Overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

☞ Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to

Siberia Off,
783 Broadway, New York.

se5 dawlom

Our Latest Improved NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.,

THESE Instruments, after the most discriminating testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, have been brought to their highest perfection, and in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the *Thirty-five* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from *one hundred to two hundred dollars* less than any other First Class House.

The tone of these Instruments are remarkable for their evenness of scale, extreme delicacy, never losing their quality when forced to its fullest power, capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness, does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them the disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpractised ear as to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep5 dawly

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

Cat-Gut Cushion,

Manufactured by KAVANAGH & DECKER, and patented December 18, 1866. See Scientific American, Vol. 15, No. 25.

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiar manner in which the Cat-Gut Cushion and rubber are combined and running the full length of the cushion, prevents the ball from ever striking into the rubber and jumping from the table. The addition of the cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the cushion.

The Cat-Gut Cushion has already been adopted by many of the best billiard tables in the United States. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $25 per set.

Kavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete of the kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker's Agents are the only agents in this country for Kay's Cue Cement adjudged by competent judges to be the best cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner of Centre and Canal streets,
se5 1fe26 New York City.

JAMES VICK,

IMPORTER AND GROWER OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE —OF— Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868,

IS now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full directions for the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,

with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, etc. It is beautifully illustrated with more than ONE HUNDRED FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS of Flowers and Vegetables, and a Beautiful colored Plate of Flowers, well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful and instructive works of the kind published. ☞ Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address, JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

ja8 eod 6t

Trustee's Sale.

AT the request of Orrin White, the cestui que trust in a trust deed made to me as trustee by William B. Smith on the 6th of December, 1866, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 38, part 2, pages 369, 370, 371 and 372, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain notes therein specified to said White, and the interest on the same, the interest due December 4, 1867, not having been paid, I shall

On the 22d Day of January, 1868,

proceed to sell, at public auction, at the front door of the Law Courtroom, on Second street, in Memphis, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: One acre of land in lot six, being a half the full length of the said lot six, between parallel lines, and bounded on the one side by the division line between said lot six and lot seven in the survey and plan of the town of Farmville, and south of the Raleigh plank-road and fronting on the Farmville road, and which plan and survey of the town of Farmville is of record in Shelby county. Also, lot number seven, in said survey or plan of said town of Farmville, containing three acres, more or less. The equity of redemption is waived and the title is supposed to be good, but I sell only as trustee.

H. L. BIGELOW, Trustee.
Memphis, Jan. 10, 1868. ja11 td

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED
BAVARIAN BITTERS,
The best Bitters in the arket as a
TONIC AND APPETIZER.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
276 Front Row.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS
Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,
No. 276 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of
Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,
Also, the Celebrated
BAVARIAN BITTERS.
oct2.

Just Received!

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.
2 quarter pipes "Pelly nisin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of
Rye and Bourbon Whiskies,
Cordials, Liquors, and the
Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
an25 276 Front Street.

D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS,
No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers,
281 : MAIN STREET : 281
Memphis, : : : Tennessee.
jan28 1f

A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO. M. NAGEVNEY, JR. E. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
oct8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF
RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,
LIQUORS,
Foreign Fruits
AND PRODUCE.
No. 262 Second Street,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Two Gin Stands for Rent.

THE undersigned offers for rent his large established mill on Frenchman's Bayou, Mississippi county, Ark., consisting of Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and two Gin Stands. Workshop and Corn Sheller, all new and in good condition. Cypress timber can be floated by the bayou to the mill. Address Thos. Lemley, Lemley & Co., Dr. F. G. McGavock, and Briggs & Norton, 15 Union street.

HENRY DICKINSON.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1867. dec26 1w

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of the late Dr. Thos J. Sale having been granted to me by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee at the December term, 1867, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay such indebtedness to me, and I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. MATILDA C. SALE,
Administratrix of ROBT. L. SALE, dec'd.
dec14

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2221—Peter J. Peters vs. Franklin Williams.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Franklin Williams is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein before the Chancellor at the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk & Master.
B. B. Barnes, Sol. for Compl't. Ja7 lawiw

Attachment Suit.

Municipal Court of Memphis.

Clark, Ell & Co., plaintiffs, vs. W. Wyatt and D. Bynum, defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case pursuant to Section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant W. Wyatt:

It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear at the Courtroom in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Tuesday in January next, and defend the suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Daily Appeal.

JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.
A copy:
R. H. CARUTHERS, D. C.
Sam. P. Rose, Attorney for Plaintiff.
dec5 lawiw

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2319—G. W. Davis vs. Addie Winn, M. A. McIlroy and others.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Addie Winn, Melissa A. McElroy, Thornton Haynie and William Haynie, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A Copy—Attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
Wright & McKisack, Solicitors for complainants. ja7 lawiw

Attachment Suit.

No. 1224 Ap.—Municipal Court of the City of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1868.

James Moore, Plaintiff, vs. John Slaughter, Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant, John Slaughter:

It is therefore ordered, That said defendant appear at the Municipal Court Room, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy:
L. B. EATON, Clerk.
W. D. THOMPSON, D. C.
King & Haughton, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
ja12 lawiw

Administrator's Notice.

Memphis, Shelby county, State of Tennessee, January 8, 1868.

LETTERS of administration have this day been granted to me by the County Court of Shelby county upon the estate of Abram Brinkley, deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to file the same with me, with proper vouchers, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. H. L. BRINKLEY, Adm'r
ja12 lawiw of Abram Brinkley, dec'd.

SMITH & DUNNING,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,

JAMES SMITH, BENJ. DUNNING, CHARLES OSGOOD. } NEW YORK.

Represented by Colonel J. A. BRIDGLAND, dec28 tf Memphis, Tenn.

"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."

CELEBRATED TONIC;

A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague.

G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 50 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by Dr. M. Peri & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 134 Chartres street, N. O.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

FOR 1868.

ALBERT PIKE,

EDITOR.

JNO. AINSLIE,

Cashier and Business Manager.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL, NOW IN ITS Twenty-Ninth Year, is offered to the reading public of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, it is believed, with superior inducements to any that have ever been presented to its numerous and rapidly increasing patrons. The stagnation in financial movements, the almost total cessation of trade, the paralysis in agricultural operations and the anomalous condition of political affairs, instead of counselling to inaction and discouraging enterprise and energy, should arouse our people to redouble their exertions, to extend their enterprise, and to rely with greater confidence and higher resolve upon their own indomitable and unquenchable courage and purpose. If there ever was a time when the people should be

Fully Aroused and Wide Awake,

it is in such an emergency as the present. The temptation is strong to despair, and to surrender to the influence of fear and an almost overwhelming oppression. If we listen to the voice of the Siren and give up to despair, we are lost—irrecoverably lost. It behooves one and all to be up and doing, "with a heart for every fate, still achieving, still pursuing," until the book of our destiny shall be closed. We should hear of no compromise to make with the opposing genius of decay and destruction, which is seeking to drag us down. We should meet the enemy at every stage and wage an aggressive warfare upon him, until we expel him from the land. Poverty comes upon our beloved land and upon our patriotic people "like an armed man." Like "an armed man" we must assail him—with the same will, determination and courage with which he marches upon our homes and hearthstones. In such an emergency,

THE NEWSPAPER

Is the great and potent weapon with which we must carry on the campaign. We might as well at once surrender to the foe as to abandon this agency, which is, in fact, the artillery arm, both for defense and attack, in such a warfare. This great moral and political agent can only be rendered efficient and successful with the countenance, support and material assistance of the people. Never was there so cheap an aid employed to defend the right and to crush the oppressor. A people who are not willing to sustain an auxiliary which may be so potantly used to defend their rights, and which can be employed at so inconsiderable an expense, are in the last stage of decrepitude and decline. And so an individual, who may be

FOUND TO DECRY THE PRESS,

Which in all free governments is known to be the most powerful lever, in the service of good government, must be either too imbecile for a freeman or too corrupt to receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. It therefore happens that the people who sustain the Press with the greatest liberality and who rely upon its free utterance, with the highest confidence in its power to elicit the truth and defend the right, are always the freest and most independent people.

THE APPEAL FOR 1868

Proposes to meet the great questions which will arise, for the restoration of constitutional

REASON, TRUTH AND HISTORY,

Stern, inflexible principle will be its guide in the future, as it has been heretofore. It is emphatically

FOR A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

For the Constitution as it was, and for the Enforcement of the Laws made in pursuance thereof. Its political tenets will not be subject to change by every breeze of popular revulsion. It will adhere to the landmarks of the past, which is the only sure guide for the future. Its

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Department will keep pace with the wants of the public and the demands of business.

ITS LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Will chronicle all important events transpiring around us.

ITS NEWS

Will be carefully selected, with a view to post its readers in all the current events of the day.

ITS RIVER DEPARTMENT

Will give with fidelity such items as may be interesting or important to business men, and those who are depending on navigation for their movements or profit.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER

Will not be neglected in the hands of those who conduct it. And as a

MASONIC JOURNAL

FIRST CLASS

Political, Business, News, Local and Masonic Journal, the Proprietors have no hesitation in inviting the patronage of the public, and to challenge competition, both as to the value of their Journal to subscribers, and its advantages as an advertising medium.

TERMS;

(Invariably in Advance),

DAILY:

1 copy one year	$ 12 00
5 copies "	50 00
11 "	100 00
25 "	200 00

WEEKLY:

1 copy one year	$ 4 00
5 copies "	17 50
10 "	32 50
25 "	75 00
" (And one copy Daily.)	
50 " "	125 00
" (And two copies Daily.)	

All Communications must be addressed to MEMPHIS APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

For the Memphis Appeal.

TO ——.

You said last night, you did not think
In all this world of men
Was one true lover—true alike
In deed and word and pen;

One knightly lover, constant as
The old Knights who sleep sound!
Some women there might be, you said—
Not one man, faithful found:

Not one man, worthily to win,
Or winning, true to hold
The woman—not all women—sought
Herself and not her gold.

* * * * * * *

And then you dropped your eyelids white,
And stood a maiden brave,
Proud, cold, unloving and unloved,
Descending to the grave.

No feeling showed I, nor complaint:
My heart's beats shook no breath—
I knew that you alone could make
My fate's life or its death;

The woman, true as life or death;
The love, strong as these twain,
Unjust when most I ask'd mortal fate
Beat harmlessly in vain.

"Not one true man!"—I hear it still,
Your voice's clear, cold sound,
Upholding all your constant swains
And good knights underground.

"Not one true lover!"—woman, turn;
I love you. Words are small;
'Tis love speaks plain: in after years
You may believe it all.

I love you. You alone I love:
All other women far.
Or wise, or good, may go their way,
Without my thought or care.

But you enthrall me day by day,
And night by night I keep
My heart's lone mansion lighted, where
Your image lies asleep.

Asleep! If e'er to wake, He knows
Who Eve to Adam brought,
As you to me—the embodiment
Of boyhood's dear sweet thought.

And youth's fond dream and manhood's goal
That e'er all unreached shone,
Tho' every restless, vain ideal
Commingled into one.

I swear no oaths, I tell no lies,
Nor boast I never knew
Another love—we all have loved—
But—I love you,

The real woman, whose first touch
Awoke to its best life
My worthiest manhood. Crown it, then,
Good angel, friend, love, wife.

Imperfect as I am, and you,
Perchance, not all you seem,
We two together gather up
Our past's bright, broken dream,

We two together dare to look
Upon the years to come,
As travelers, met in far countrie,
Together look towards home.

Come home; the old tales were not false,
Yet the new faith is true;
Those saintly souls who made men knights
Were women such as you.

For the mighty love that teaches love
Deceived not—ne'er deceives:
The woman who believes in man
Makes him what she believes.

Come, ah! come! The years run fast,
And hearths grow swiftly cold—
And hearts; but while the blood beats in mine
It holds you, and will hold.

And so before you it lies bare—
Take it, or let it be;
It was an honest heart, and yours
To all eternity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The *World's* Washington correspondent, in a personal interview with the President yesterday, elicited the following from the Executive; that as President of the United States, bound by oath to administer the government according to the Constitution, he had, by defending a principle, found himself singularly opposed by another branch of the Government, but he had great faith in the good sense of the people and the manifestations of public sentiment that have recently ensued. The Radicals had made Congress a political monstrosity, having overleaped all bounds save those of party and political ambition; they now keep on, having, by conquest in the South this year, managed to obtain power more than equivalent for two-thirds in the House. He then referred to the effort made to connect him with the assassination plot, and said the leaders of the move were capable of employing any measures to get rid of him in any way they pleased. The measure of Congress, he said, was a revolutionary proposition to deprive, by act of Congress, the vested authority of the President as commander-in-chief, and the bill submitted by Bingham assumes the right of Congress to do away with the President altogether if it chooses, and makes it the executor as well as legislator of the Government. The measure is arrogant, dangerous and destructive. If there had been a liberal, generous, law-abiding sentiment predominant in the North, by this time the South would have been upon its feet and legs again. The vanity of the negroes would not have been so fed to boasting that labor—free labor—for their old masters should be neglected and shirked, and at last there would have been no military usurpation, but civil governments in each State; and he was convinced if every District Commander in the South should be changed to a Department Commander, with his discretion vested to assist the civil authorities and preserving order, civil governments would be rapidly and peacefully restored. In his judgment the speedy result of this would be the reorganization of the whole country. But it appears as if Congress is determined not to allow this happy consummation. A revolution such as these headlong spirits seem determined to precipitate would, if suffered to go on, effect more damaging results than civil war. Responding to the intimation, he was understood to intend to exercise all the authority vested in him to repel the threatened assault upon him. The President said he intended to do his duty, as to what that duty may involve it would be premature. He said even if we suggest we will leave special measures for special emergencies when they arise. I have confidence in the good sense of the army, and certainly I believe in the young men. They will not permit revolution to be accomplished, even though I fall in the necessary fight for the people to take the matter into their own hands.

AGRICULTURAL.

WINTER PLOWING.

Of late years the severity of our winters has precluded the possibility of breaking up clay lands after November, so as to let them lay fallow until the spring for the purpose of exposing them to the action of frost. If, however, there should be, as sometimes happens to be the case, a couple of weeks, or even less, of open weather, the opportunity should be taken advantage of whenever their are soils of a stiff and adhesive texture that require to be benefitted by the disintegrating action of frosts. Lands in which vegetable coadjutants should be winter plowed; but the clay land, except when they are wet, will be greatly ameliorated by a winter fallow.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Whoever contents himself with a single variety of strawberry, currant, or other fruit, gets only half the satisfaction his garden is capable of affording, or, if he cultivates for market, only a portion of the profit he might otherwise receive.

With proper forethought in selecting early and late varieties to supplement the main crops at both ends, the season or most fruits may be much extended. Now is the time to think up such matters, and have your plans matured. Some of the finest strawberry ripens, until the last winter pear and long-keeping grape is gone.

SIZE OF SETS FOR PLANTING.

It is valuable to all who take an interest in the discussion of the questions which are arising among the Fraternity. The MASONIC FEATURE is alone worth the price of subscription

Confident of an ability to meet every demand upon them, as a

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS

AND other Musical Instruments, Tuned and Repaired, in a superior and workmanlike manner, by HENRY G. HOLLENBERG, Practical Piano and Organ maker. Orders left at No. 250 Second street, or at F. H. Clark's Jewelry store, will be promptly attended to. Recommended by Profs. Jacob Miller, Sabatzky, Shide, Winkler and Witzman. dec22

UNDERTAKERS.

J. B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,
Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

au14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

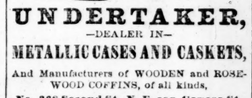
MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at the Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,



UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufacturers of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds.

No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

TRANSPORTATION.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

COMMENCING JANUARY 6th, 1868.

Trains will leave Memphis as follows:

Morning Express, 7:00 a.m.; Evening Express, 3:30 p.m. Mail train, which will leave 20 minutes later than city time. Both trains run

THROUGH TO LOUISVILLE

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, and make direct connection with Jeffersonville Railroad

For all Eastern and Northern Cities.

Evening Train from Memphis connects with Dr. S. Neill Line steamer, and Evening Express steamers between Louisville and Cincinnati.

Passengers by Evening Train reach Nashville at 6:10 a.m.; Cairo at 4:05 a.m., and St. Louis at 2:00 p.m. next day.

36 to 48 Hours Quicker than by Boat.

Trains arrive at Memphis at 9:15 a.m. and 8:50 p.m.

Procure Tickets at No. 232½ Main street, or at Depot, head of Main street.

Baggage Checked Through to all Important Northern and Eastern Cities.

S. B. JONES, Sup't.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. Ja7 1f

ARKANSAS STAGE LINES

—FROM—

LITTLE ROCK

TO BENTON,

HOT SPRINGS.

Rockport, Arkadelphia, Spoonville, Antwine, Washington, Clarksville, Texas; Tulip, Ark.; Princeton, Camden, Louisville, Russellville, Dardanell, Clarksville, Lewisburg, Ozark, Van Buren, Fort Smith.

Office at the Anthony House, Little Rock, Arkansas. D. J. CHIDESTER & CO., Proprietors.

ja1

TO COTTON SHIPPERS.

THE

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD

HAS just completed arrangements to ship Cotton to New York and all Eastern cities via. Charleston, Norfolk, and by all rail via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and will give CONSTANT AND RELIABLE LINE OF ENGINEERING TIME at the lowest rates which are given by any other route, and with more expedition than by any other line. Also, a Day and Night Fast Freight Schedule having been established, which will be put through without break of bulk or detention.

Shippers Need Apprehend No Delay.

We are determined to make this route what it always has been, the QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST and MOST DESIRABLE LINE to Shippers from Memphis to all points. We have obtained the services of M. M. Patterson & Bro., in connection with Mr. John Hud